

COMMENT OF THE DAY

China's Motives

IN the last week Communist China has made what might be described as three conciliatory gestures to Great Britain. They are an encouraging omen on the eve of the final vital phase of the Geneva discussions on Indo-China beginning this week. Gesture No. 1 came on Thursday when it was announced that Mr Chou En-lai received for the first time in Peking the British Charge d'Affaires, Mr Humphrey Trevelyan, who, after a year's wait, was allowed to present his letter of appointment to the Chinese Prime Minister. Gesture No. 2 was made at the Sino-British trade talks in London when—according to our London correspondent—the Chinese accepted the British view that the fullest possible use should be made of Hong-kong's commercial facilities in future trade between the two countries. Gesture No. 3 was the return of the Ellnor crew to Hongkong on Saturday. It is possible that these three carefully calculated moves have a three-fold motive: as gestures to Britain they may be regarded as a friendly token to the West as a whole on the eve of the momentous discussions at Geneva. If so they are timely and it is only to be hoped that the Chinese show the same spirit of goodwill at the negotiation tables on this vexed question of a ceasefire in Indo-China. On the other hand the Chinese moves may be directed at Britain alone. The Chinese may be trying to convince Britain that they intend to live in peace and harmony with their neighbours and the West and that there is therefore no need for a Southeast Asian defence pact. Again, Communist China may be wooing Great Britain to support its claim to a seat in the United Nations in the forthcoming Autumn session.

IN so far as the Geneva discussions are concerned, the outstanding question at the moment is: Will the Big Five powers agree on mutually satisfactory ceasefire terms for Indo-China? The Foreign Ministers' deputies have made useful headway on this question since the Foreign Ministers themselves left Geneva last month. The defeat of M. Laniel and the election of M. Mendes-France to the premiership of France has, if anything, improved the chances of a settlement at Geneva simply because M. Mendes-France has shown himself more conciliatory than any of his predecessors of French antipathy for the abortive struggle in Indo-China. So determined is he to end this fruitless struggle that he is staking his political career on an honourable settlement. To say the very least it is unfortunate now that the American Secretary of State has said that he has no plans to return to Geneva. For without American acquiescence to any ceasefire terms, a settlement might be meaningless. A ceasefire is one thing; the aftermath of rehabilitation and, if possible, reunification of Vietnam will depend on a great deal on the co-operation of the United States. Undoubtedly Mr Dulles, in deciding to stay away from Geneva, is attempting to appease the feelings of a Senate likely to be outraged if there is any question of a Western surrender to the Communists. Yet if this is Mr Dulles' feeling, is this not a case of begging the question, of unwarranted presumption on his part? If Mr Dulles insists on absenting himself, it might be the unfortunate inference of many that the West as an alliance of free nations founded on Anglo-American co-operation in the last war had reached an advanced stage of deterioration.

EDEN, CHOU RETURN TO GENEVA TODAY

Many Problems Still To Be Solved

Geneva, July 12. The British Foreign Secretary Mr Anthony Eden and M. Pierre Mendes-France, the French Premier, meet here today soon after Mr Eden arrives from London for the most crucial week of the nine-nation Indo-China peace talks.

Mr Eden, who has played an important part in the nine-week-old conference, is due to lunch with M. Mendes-France. It is the second meeting between the two ministers. They had a long talk in Paris on June 20, while Mr Eden was on his way home after the first Ministerial phase of the conference ended. Mr Eden is one of three Foreign Ministers expected in Geneva today for what is likely to be the decisive phase of the long search for peace in Indo-China.

Mr Chou is due to fly in later from Moscow, where he stopped off on his journey from Peking. Mr Tran Van Do, Foreign Minister of Vietnam—the nation with most at stake in the negotiations—was returning overnight from the French Riviera resort of Cannes, where he has been consulting ex-Emperor Bao Dai, his head of state. The only Foreign Secretary who will not be present at this stage of the conference is Mr John Foster Dulles of the United States.

Mr Dulles looks with dis-favour on France's efforts to do a deal with the Communists and is therefore expected to leave the leadership of the American delegation in the hands of a senior official.

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Alleged Israeli Attack

6 Egyptian Soldiers Killed

Cairo, July 11. A band of 150 Israeli soldiers attacked an Egyptian Army post last night, killing six Egyptian soldiers, wounding two and seizing arms and ammunition. It was officially announced today. The attack took place at the Egyptian post east of the Deir el Balah-Gaza sector, 100 miles inside Egyptian-occupied territory. An Egyptian government communique said the Israeli attack began with a mortar bombardment of the post, followed by an infantry assault. It added that the Israelis seized 20 Bren guns, one Vickers and 2,000 rounds of ammunition. In addition to the dead and wounded, four Egyptians were missing, the communique said. The communique said Egypt had protested against the incident to the Mixed Armistice Commission, which was expected to hold an emergency session on Tuesday.—United Press.

Were Diplomats Duelling?

'Yard' Theory Of Shooting

London, July 11. Scotland Yard detectives investigating the shooting incident involving two diplomats at the Dominican Consulate last night—which resulted in the death of one—were working on the theory that the men may have had a duel.

Tonight the young wife of the survivor, Captain Antonio de la Maza Valquez, the Air Attache, waited at his bedside in hospital.

Senora Valquez is expecting her second child soon.

The man who died in hospital today, Senor Don Luis Bernardino, was First Secretary at the Dominican Embassy and was second to the Ambassador.

His sister Minerva hurried to his bedside from Geneva after a midnight telephone call from the Embassy.

Vienna Threatened By Flood Waters

Situation Worsens In Lower Austria

Vienna, July 11. The flood situation in Lower Austria worsened today and the threat spread towards Vienna itself, which has so far been spared. Today the level of the river reached about 23 feet in the centre of the Austrian capital, and was expected to rise another two feet by tomorrow. From the country around the capital today came further reports of houses destroyed, villages cut off, bridges swept away and crops devastated. It was hoped, however, that the broad prairie lands west of Vienna would protect the centre of the city. So far only the port installations, and the commercial and industrial perimeters on the outskirts have been flooded and evacuated.

The railway between the city and the suburb of Klosterneuburg is under water and cannot be used. The water in this district is still rising. Reports from Upper Austria and around Salzburg in the Tyrol suggest the situation there is improving.

From Linz came reports that houses throughout the district were crumbling away in large numbers today. At the same time the 680 people encircled in about 60 houses near the Danube at Linz were given highly concentrated foods supplied by the American occupation forces operating in boats. In some parts of the city, dealers have doubled the prices of food.

Latest reports established that the dike at Auberg was not completely destroyed as was first thought. Severe damage has been caused, however, and police units are working with volunteers to try to fill in the breaches. The dike acts as the backwater for the flooded River Danube.

The level of the river is abnormally high at Angkor, the Hungarian river port between Vienna and Budapest, but Hungary and its capital are not in danger, Radio Budapest said.—France-Press.

DISEASE FEAR

Munich, July 12. More than 1,000 square metres of land are estimated to be under water in Bavaria and damage is now reckoned at close to US\$30,000,000 as a result of the floods.

The Bavarian Government has estimated the number of rescue workers at 40,000, while at least 10,000 people have been evacuated from flood-threatened areas.

Meanwhile, the situation remained serious in Lower Bavaria yesterday, though the level of the waters was beginning to recede. Several houses, undermined by the flood waters, have already collapsed.

Steps have been taken to prevent the outbreak of typhus and dysentery epidemics. The town cemetery at Passau is completely submerged and a temporary mortuary has been set up on a hill outside the town.

AID FLOW BEGINS Assault craft of the American Navy have been in action, rescuing people and cattle cut off by the swirling waters. Those craft and American Air Force helicopters have so far saved more than 600 people.

Queen's Gift For R.C. Church

London, July 11. Queen Elizabeth has contributed to the Roman Catholic Cause—and she is believed to be the first Protestant monarch in Britain to have done so. The Queen's gift was sent recently towards the rebuilding of the bombed Southwark Cathedral. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Queen Mother also sent contributions. The Cathedral administrator, the Very Reverend Canon Bernard Bogan, said today that the "most generous" gifts "just overwhelmed" the Bishop of Southwark, the Right Reverend Dr Cyril Cowdroy. He added: "We believe after much research that this is the first time since the Reformation that a British reigning monarch or any member of the Royal House has contributed to a Roman Catholic cause."—Reuter.

New Hope Of Settling Suez Dispute

Cairo, July 11. British and Egyptian delegations conferred tonight on the new British plan for settling the Suez Canal dispute. They met at the home of Major-General R. E. Benson, Chief of Staff, Middle-East land forces. Earlier, the Egyptians had had a separate meeting—their second today. Technically, tonight's session was the first full-dress meeting of the negotiators since last October 21, when the talks were broken off in deadlock.

Egyptian sources said the increased tempo in the long-stalemate dispute raised the hope that the dispute over who will protect and operate the vital Canal may be settled by July 23, that is, the second anniversary of the Egyptian military revolution. Major Salem said the Canal dispute was discussed at a meeting of negotiators last night. The Egyptian Minister of Rural Affairs, Abdel Latif Boghdadi, said: "Our hope of reaching the settlement has increased after we studied the British proposals."—Reuter and United Press.

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Surprise Attack In Saigon Area

Daring Vietminh Raid

Hanoi, July 11. Daring Communist Vietminh troops, supported by guerrillas, tried for the first time in years to seize two French Union posts in the suburbs of the Vietnamese capital of Saigon, French officials said today. An armoured column drove the rebels off. French officials said the rebel stab against Saigon, far to the South, was a "diversionary" attack. Heavy guns boomed throughout the night around Saigon as the rebels tried to seize the two small suburban posts.

It was the first daring attack so close to Saigon in many years but the French felt its aim was merely to show the French they could not feel secure in Cochinchina, one of the "safest" Indo-Chinese areas.

The Communist Vietminh forces also overran a small defence post in strong local attacks west of Hanoi.

Strong rebel units stormed into Anlo, an outpost near Son Tay, 25 miles west of Hanoi where several French Union positions were captured by the Communists in the past 48 hours.

TRAIN BLOWN UP

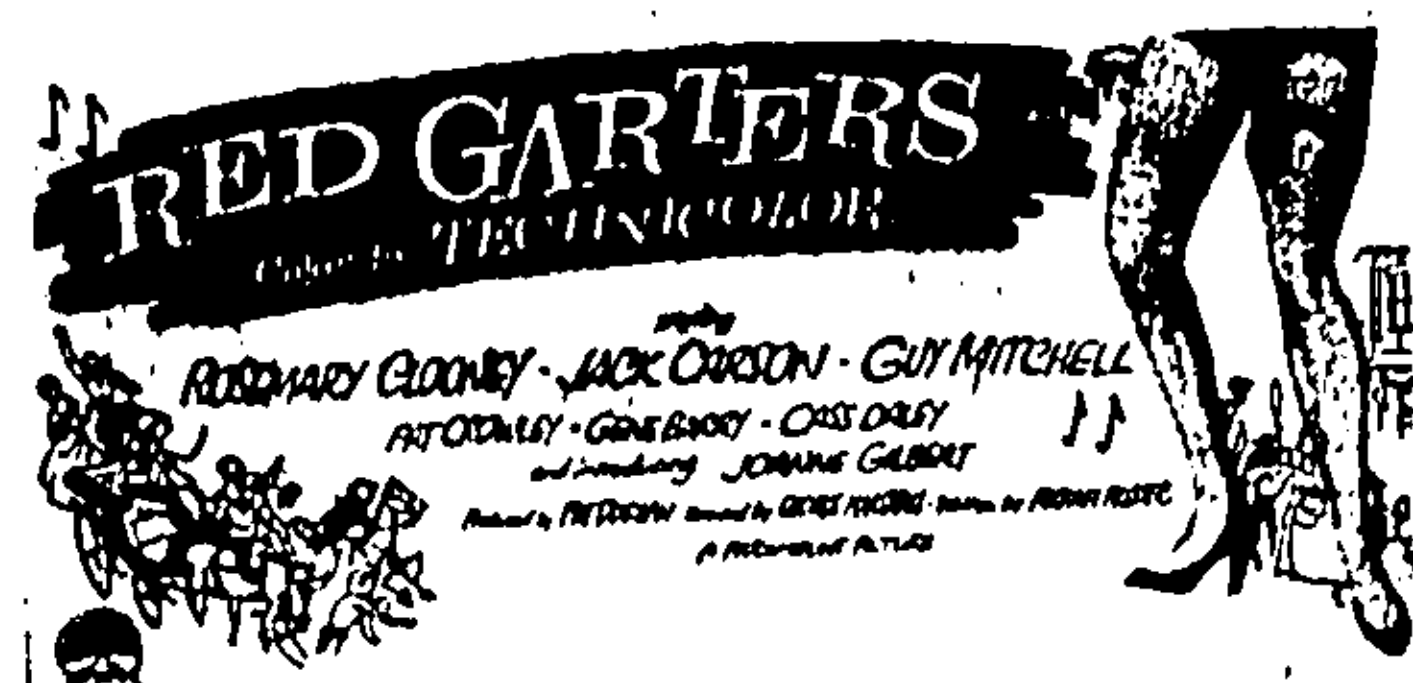
The High Command said six Vietminh divisions were now poised on the remnants of the French Red River delta defence perimeter. Three of them were stationed in the southern delta territory, evacuated recently by French Union troops. A French train was blown up on the strategic Hanoi-Haiphong railway by a rebel mine, stopping the vital traffic and evacuation of civilians for several hours. The recent evacuation of the delta was intended to make protection of the highway and railway almost.

Refugees from the rebel-held delta provinces said 3,000 inhabitants in Nam Dinh, 35 miles south of Hanoi, had been ousted from their homes, which have been turned over to "reliable" elements from zones held by the rebels for many years.—United Press.

KING'S PRINCESS EMPIRE

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m. At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m. At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

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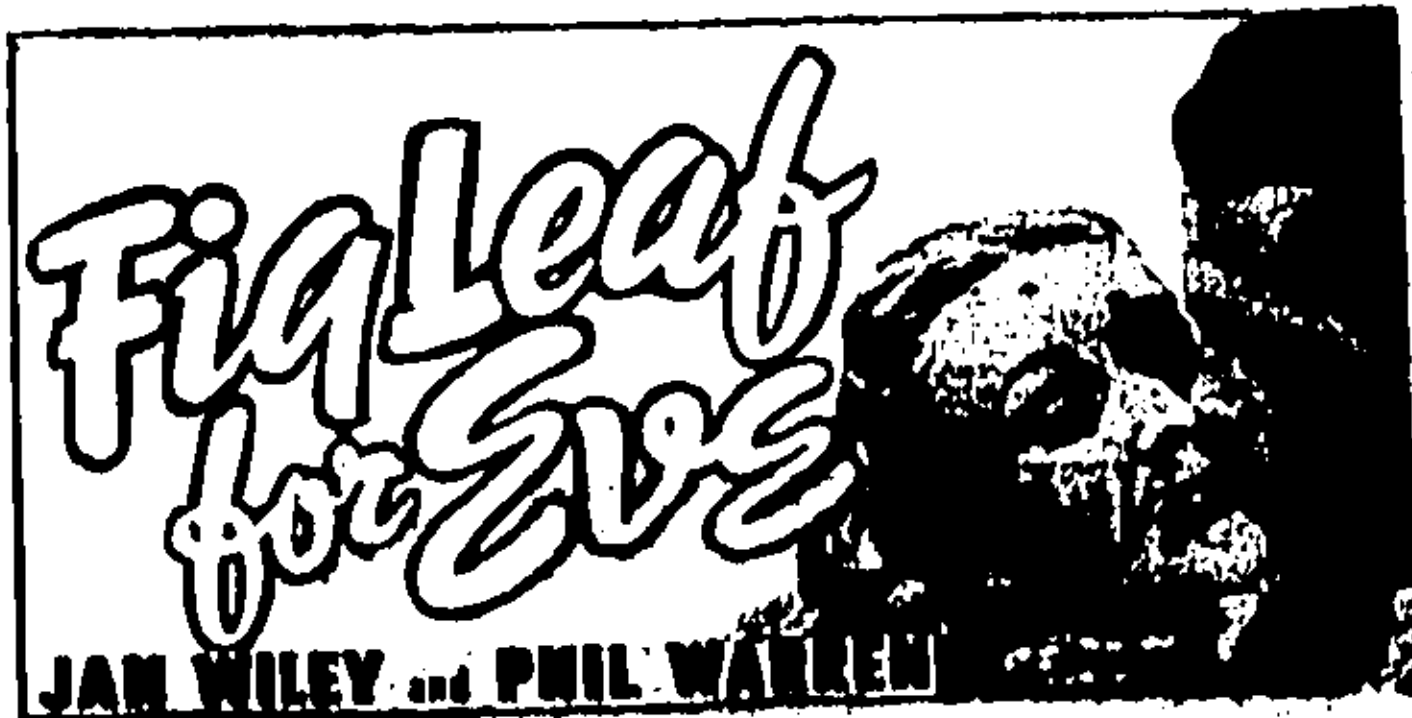
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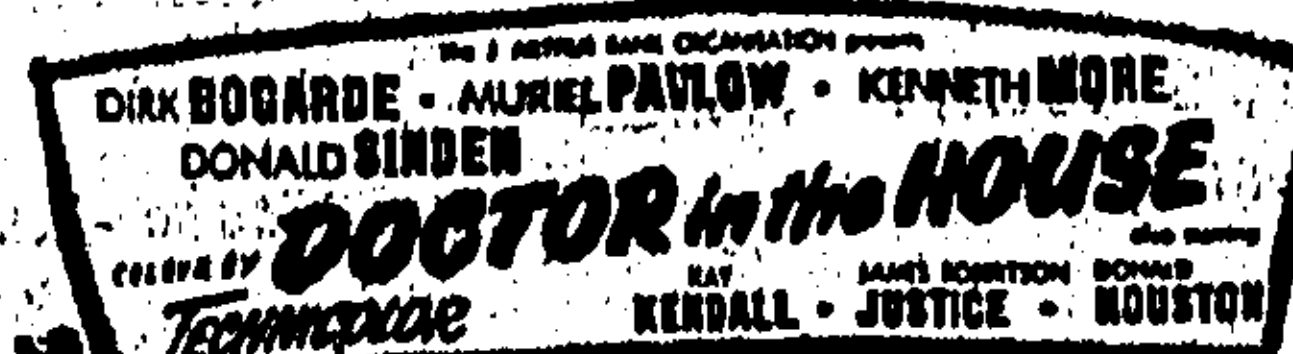
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Next Change! "THE STRANGER WORE A GUN"

The Duke In Lively Action



The Duke of Edinburgh shows his horsemanship on a lively pony as he has a 'knock up' before playing for Cowdray Park team in the Rothampton Cup semi-finals at the Rothampton Club. The Duke has a new handicap of three and was playing at No. 1 for Cowdray Park.—Reuterphoto.

3,000 Vietnamese Families Have Been Expelled

Hanoi, July 11.

About 3,000 Vietnamese families have been expelled from their homes by the Vietminh in the recently "liberated" town of Nam Dinh in the south of the Red River delta, it was reported here today. The measure was believed to have been taken to make room for families moved from other regions of the delta occupied by the Vietminh for several years.

Refugees recently evacuated here from the southern zone of the delta reported that the Vietminh were now carrying out mass indoctrination of the populations of all the towns in the south, particularly Nam Dinh, Phat Diem and Lac Quan.

The Vietminh journalists at the Trung Gia military conference gave the impression that the main theme of the Vietminh propaganda experts was understood to be based on the Geneva Conference, taken by them as proving "the desire for peace of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and the success of the People's Army" which had obliged "the imperialists to negotiate."

The propaganda is also directed against the new Vietnamese Premier, Ngo Dinh Diem, considered by the Vietminh as particularly dangerous "because of his Catholicism and nationalism."

CHURCH TOLERATED

At daily meetings held in the towns, the "anti-people" attitude of the Catholic priests and missionaries in the area has also been vigorously denounced by Vietminh officials. Most of the priests have, in fact, been evacuated by the French Union troops, but the churches have remained open and it was understood that the Catholic religion was tolerated by the Vietminh authorities.

The important town of Nam Dinh is now working almost

Church Rally Ends In Germany

Leipzig, July 11.
A five-day rally of the All-German Evangelical Church ended today with a last service in the centre of this East German city, which is believed to be the biggest ever held in Germany.

The police estimated the crowd as between 300,000 and 500,000. The enormous congregation spread out in a semi-circle in front of a white cross, more than 30 feet high.

The singing of the hymns and recital of the Lord's Prayer could be heard miles away as the hundreds of thousands lifted their voices. They were led by 1,000 brass instruments.

A collection was taken by hundreds of white-robed Sisters of Charity in white aprons. They carried it in a long procession to three large boxes in front of the cross. Speakers at the rally have repeatedly played on the theme that the Christian gospel comes ahead of any political beliefs.—Reuter.

East Germany Has Over Quarter Million Trained Men Under Arms

By Michael Weigall

Bonn, July 12.

Communist East Germany today has more than 250,000 men under arms with more being trained, according to a West German Government report published here.

The book of the force, the report stated, is made up of the 180,000 heavily armed "barracked people's police" formed into army, navy and air units. Their upkeep and training costs 5,000 million East marks a year or one-sixth of the East German budget, it is claimed. There are also border guards and regular police.

The West German Government says that the strength of the barracked police, trained and equipped by the Soviet occupation authority, is a threat to Western security and is an added reason why Germany should be rearmaged as soon as possible.

The nearest West German counterpart of the barracked police, the green uniformed Federal border protection force, numbers 10,000, although the West German Parliament has voted in favour of doubling it. The increase is awaiting approval by the Western allies.

THREE DIVISIONS

The groups have three divisions, each of which has infantry, artillery and tank regiments and motor, anti-aircraft, motor-cycle and engineer units. One special division stands at the beck and call of the Minister of the Interior, Lothar Bolz. This division, commanded by Major-General Werner Pitz, is stationed at Potsdam. Its three motorised regiments form a triangular "redoubt" around the western sectors of the Berlin allied outpost more than 100 miles behind the Iron curtain.

The army groups are run on behalf of the Ministry of Interior by Moscow-trained Lieutenant-General Heinz Hoffmann, well-known in East Germany as a Spanish Civil War veteran and an old school Communist. His Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General Vincenz Mueller, once commanded Hitler's 12th Army Corps on the Russian front. Mueller, who is also a Deputy Minister of the Interior, is looked upon by the Soviet authorities as one of East Germany's foremost military men.

VON PAULUS

Western observers in Berlin believe that another leading East German military adviser is one of East Germany's foremost military men.

East Germany from the Soviet Union last year.

To ensure uniformity of training of the barracked police and Soviet occupation troops, most senior officers of the police go to the Soviet Union for a period of instructions, according to the report, which adds that the East German "army" last year received nearly 2,000 pieces of light and heavy artillery and more than 600 T-34 Soviet tanks.

According to the report the East German navy has more than 9,000 men and about 50 armed vessels equipped with 20 and 37 millimetre guns.

The commander is Vice-Admiral Waldemar Werner with headquarters at the Baltic resort of Parow in Mecklenburg. There are also a submarine training centre but only one submarine at Sassnitz, Darssin; a sea cadet training camp at Kuehlsburg; and a salvage centre at Sassnitz, all on the Baltic coast.

The East German air force, the report states, operates as an "aero club" for youth. It has 60 fighter aircraft of the type Yak-18 and several UL-2 training aircraft. This force is commanded by Major-General Heinz Kessler with headquarters at Cottbus.

HIGHER PAY

To boost recruitment, pay in the East German police is higher than in almost any other East German profession. A private receives 300 marks a month and a sergeant between 400 and 450 marks a month. By comparison, a typist will receive between 144 and 237 marks a month, a skilled miner up to 287 marks a month, a worker in heavy industry up to 273 marks a month and in textiles up to 177 marks a month.

Income tax is deducted from only half of the policeman's pay. This, a comparatively junior officer's pay compares favourably with that of a university professor. A major with only five years' service receives each month, with expenses, nearly 2,000 marks, while a professor gets between 950 marks and 2,800 marks.—China Mail Special.

DETERIORATION OF FRANCE'S RELATIONS WITH ALLIES DEPLORED BY PARTY

Paris, July 11.

The national committee of the French Christian Democrat Party tonight voted a resolution in which it deplored the "rapid deterioration of France's relations with her allies."

The resolution, passed by 75 votes to 3 with 3 abstentions, asked that a sign of this deterioration was the Anglo-American conference held without France on vital questions, particularly on the German problem.

A policy leading to France's isolation would swiftly make our country fall from the rank which it enjoyed, while the continuation of our policy of European and Atlantic solidarity has returned it to the position

of a great power, the resolution said.

Paying tribute to the "heroism of the fighting men in Indo-China," the resolution declared that the agreement now under discussion at Geneva would only lead to a "genuine peace if it included a firm, lasting and international guarantee."

Turning to the European Defence Community, the resolution recalled the MRP had always been opposed to a German

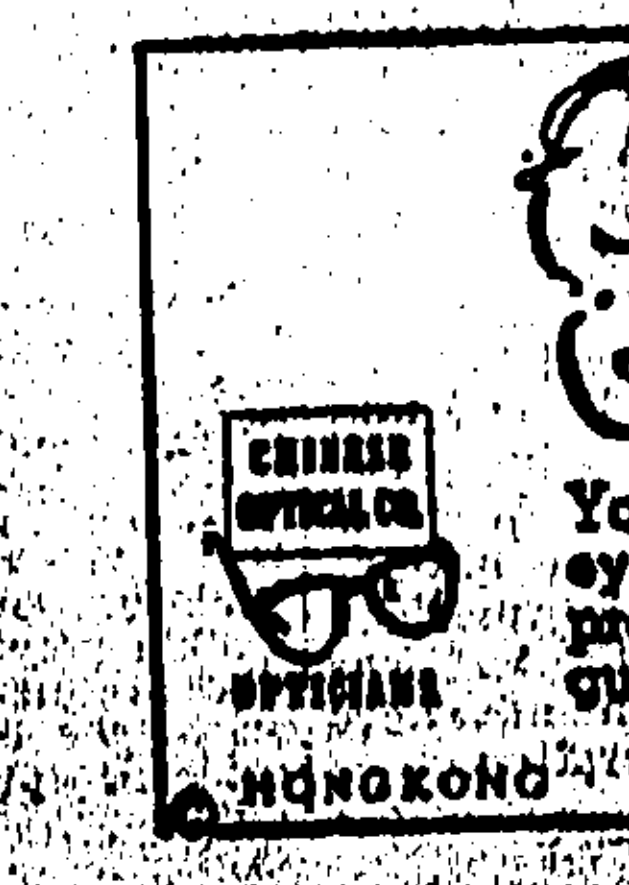
national army and stated that any alternative proposal for the EDC in fact implied the creation of such an army.

The resolution went on to call for a "just and liberal policy of understanding in North Africa" and concluded by restating the party's decision taken at its congress recently to support only a government committed to a "bold social and European policy." — France-Press.

POP



Brief encounter



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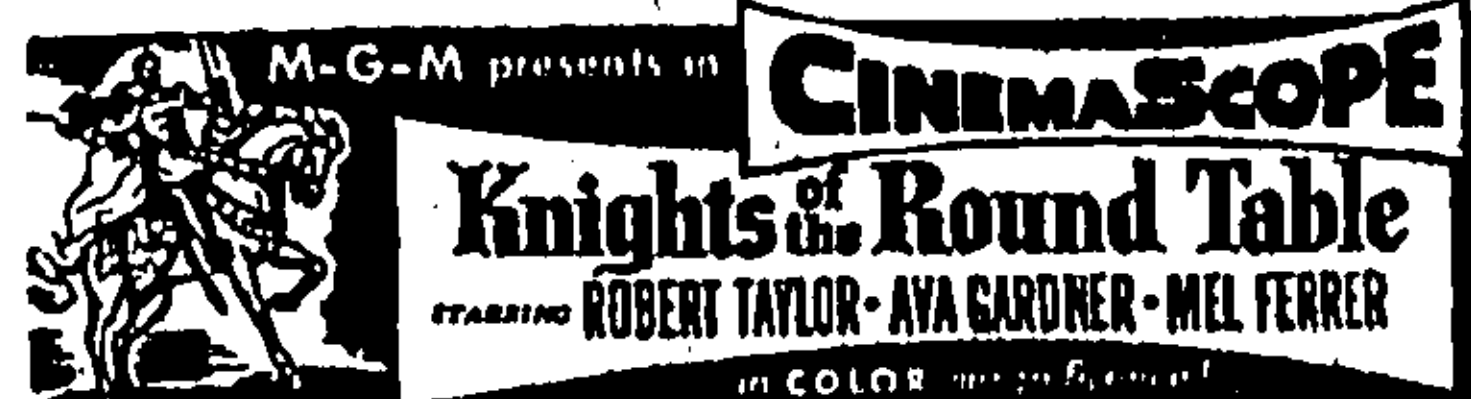
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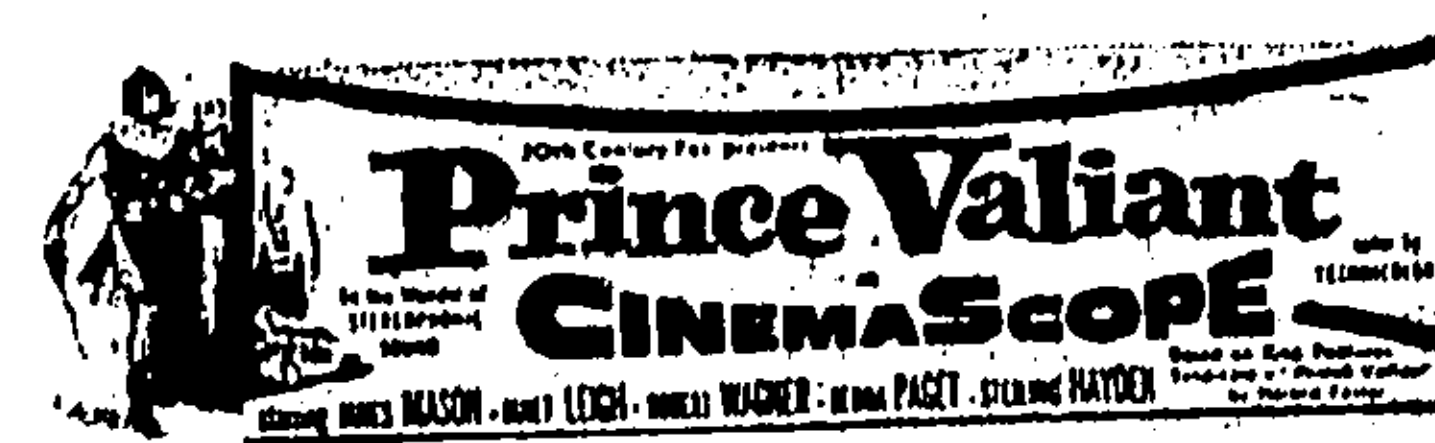
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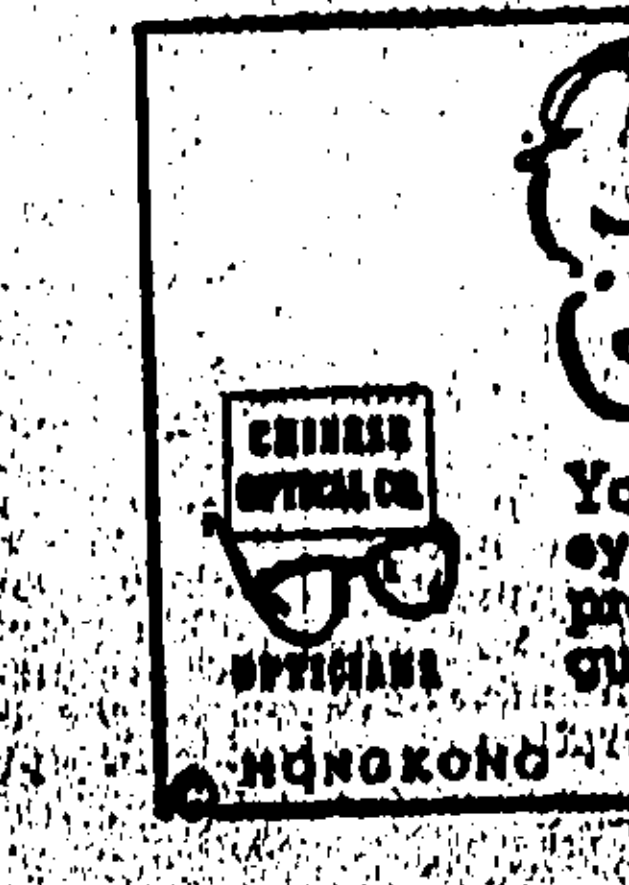
COMMENCING

Wednesday at the

STAR



Brief encounter



RED SPY FEVER

Trials Taking Place Daily In E. Europe Thousands Have Been Arrested

By Hubert Harrison

Vienna, July 12.

The spy fever, which has raged in the Iron Curtain lands of Eastern Europe since the end of world war two, is going as strong as ever.

From the radio, the newspapers and the speeches of Ministers it can be gathered that trials are taking place almost daily of people accused of being spies. But in the provincial press, which is barely seen outside the borders of the country concerned, such reports are even more plentiful.

During the recent Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party the Minister of the Interior, Rudolf Tlaskala, expressed this fear, which affects not only his land but all its neighbours too.

"In the course of 1952 and 1953," he said, "the organs of

the Ministry of the Interior have arrested more than 1,200 spies, saboteurs and terrorists sent into Czechoslovak territory. Among them were agents directed by the American espionage centre to cross Czechoslovak territory on their way to Poland, Hungary and even the Soviet Union.

"Western Germany and Austria are used as bases for these subversive activities against Czechoslovakia and there are over 100 espionage centres in these two countries," he added.

SIMILAR PICTURE

A similar picture of a country surrounded by enemies trying by every means to get their spies into it was given in Poland recently. It was said that a nationwide network of spies led by agents trained in England has been discovered by the Polish Secret Service. Altogether 26 persons have been arrested.

The charges made in some of the spy trials which result from this "maud" would suggest that enormous and powerful subversive organisations exist in these countries.

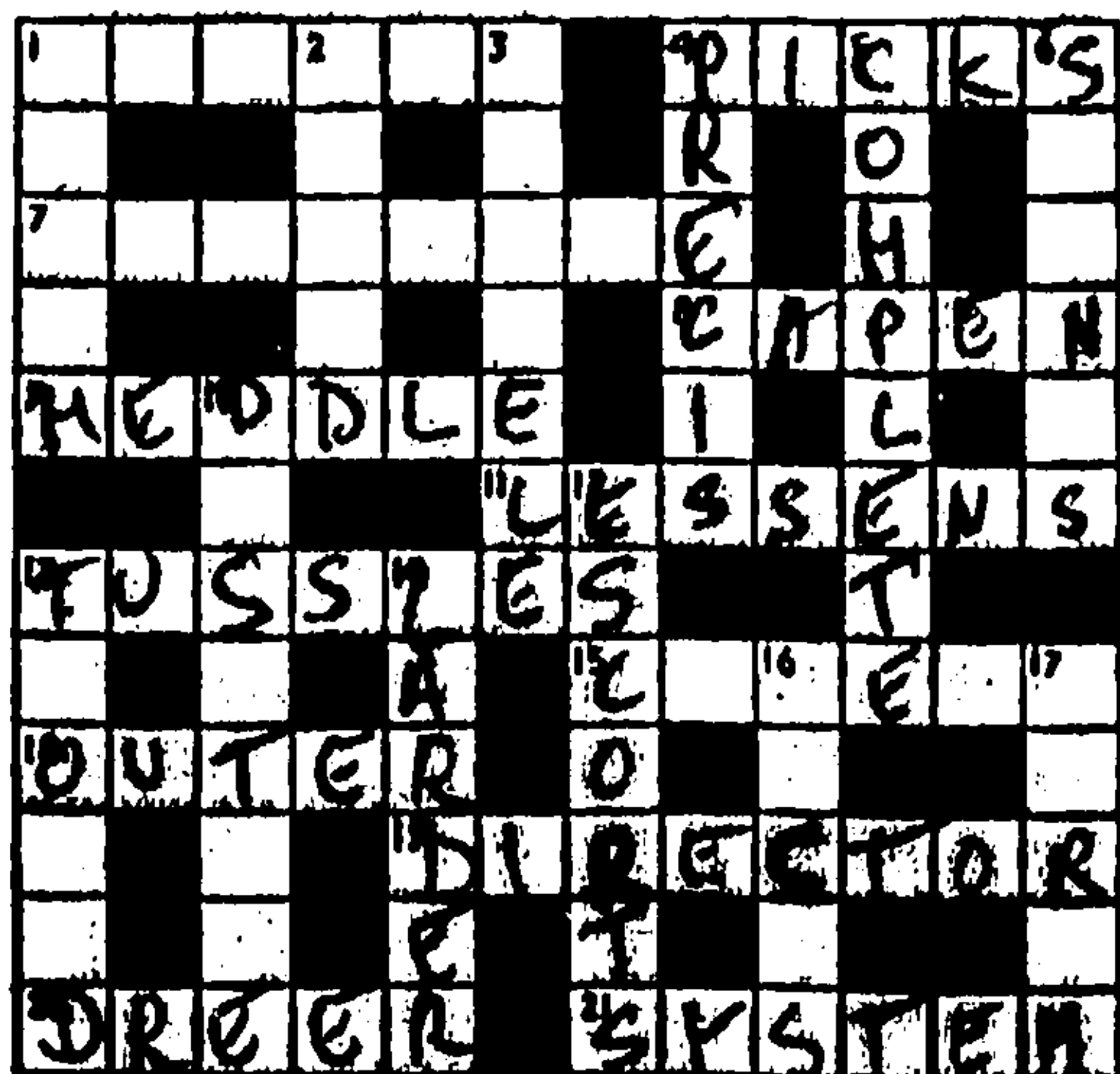
At one trial recently at Pardubice, in Czechoslovakia, two priests and a layman were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for "taking part in a Vatican conspiracy against the Czechoslovak People's Republic."

"BLOOD BATH"

At another, 14 Czechoslovak citizens, including four women, were found guilty of having "prepared a blood bath for the working people of Czechoslovakia, plotted the murder of officials and carried out espionage and acts of terrorism."

During the last few months similar trials have taken place also in Rumania and Hungary. In little Albania six Albanians were tried in April this year on charges of espionage and plotting to bring back King Zog. All were executed within a few days of the trial having begun.—China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS (8): 1. Disturbance (slang) (8). 2. Selects (8). 3. Reveal (8). 4. Small wood (8). 5. Intertwined with (8). 6. Disturbance (8). 7. Cornices (7). 8. Foully (8). 9. External (8). 10. Business chief (8). 11. Drama (8). 12. Kingdom (8). 13. Liable (8). 14. Alarm (7). 15. Summary (8). 16. Enlist (8). 17. Accents (8). 18. Scope (8). 19. Accompanied (7). 20. Kicked (8). 21. Storehouse for food (8). 22. Stocks of hay (8). 23. Scrimmage (8).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1. Ape, 4. Boasted, 5. Poor, 9. Pies, 10. Garbage, 11. Rout, 12. Tame, 14. Bordered, 17. Erred, 19. Acted, 22. Tremble, 23. Rode, 27. Ring, 28. Bounded, 29. Anew, 30. Vast, 31. Stammer, 32. East, 33. Down, 34. Pailor, 35. Spared, 36. Bogus, 37. Orator, 38. Babble, 39. Cattle, 40. Feet, 41. Mole, 42. Nerve, 43. Duds, 44. Sticks, 45. Creaks, 46. Sifters, 47. Nerve, 48. Sifters, 49. Sifters.

MRS PANDIT VISITS CHARTWELL

Westerham, Kent, July 11. Mrs. Vilaya Lakshmi Pandit, President of the United Nations General Assembly, who is visiting Britain as a guest of the Government, had tea with Sir Winston Churchill at Chartwell, his country home, near here today.

Afterwards the British Prime Minister and Lady Churchill showed Mrs. Pandit over the grounds of Chartwell.

Mrs. Pandit was accompanied by Mrs. Evelyn Emmet, Chairman of the Conservative (Government) Party's Women's Advisory Committee, with whom she is spending the weekend at Amberley Castle, Sussex.

She met Mrs. Pandit when she was appointed first British woman delegate to the United Nations.

Mrs. Pandit's official visit ends tomorrow but she is staying a further week to study social conditions.—Reuter.

Former M.P. Arrested In S. Africa

Capetown, July 11.

Mr. Brian Bunting, former Member of Parliament, has been arrested on charges under the Suppression of Communism Act and released on bail, the police said here today.

Mr. Bunting, 33, a university graduate and former journalist, was expelled from the South African House of Assembly in September, 1953, under the Suppression of Communism Act, which bans Communists from holding public office.

At that time he was one of three Europeans representing African interests. He then admitted being a member of the South African Communist Party before its dissolution in 1950, but told the Assembly that at no time during his membership had there been any connection with the Soviet Union.

He maintained he was not a Communist in the terms of South Africa's anti-Communist act. While a member of the Assembly, Mr. Bunting represented the Cape Western constituency, whose previous representative, Mr. Sam Kahn, was deprived of his seat in the previous year under the same act.—Reuter.

At another, 14 Czechoslovak citizens, including four women, were found guilty of having "prepared a blood bath for the working people of Czechoslovakia, plotted the murder of officials and carried out espionage and acts of terrorism."

During the last few months similar trials have taken place also in Rumania and Hungary. In little Albania six Albanians were tried in April this year on charges of espionage and plotting to bring back King Zog. All were executed within a few days of the trial having begun.—China Mail Special.

Five-Point Plan To End Palestine Border Incidents

Jerusalem, July 11. Major-General Vagn Bennike, Chief-of-Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation, today put forward a five-point plan to end Israel-Jordanian border incidents.

He was presenting an 85 page report to the Israeli-Jordanian Mixed Armistice Commission on last month's three-day "battle" in Jerusalem between Arab and Israeli troops in which nine died and 52 were wounded.

He suggested the Commission should not attempt to lay the blame on either side for starting the incident.

"This is not the time for mutual recriminations," he declared. "The aim was to reach an agreement on measures to prevent a recurrence of the incidents."

General Bennike presided at the meeting held in Jerusalem's no-man's-land in the war scarred, Mandelbaum Gate Square.

PROPOSALS

1. The establishment of adequate officers and non-commissioned officers to supervise border guards.
2. A firm undertaking to refrain from any retaliatory fire.
3. No sniping.
4. Prompt disciplinary action against any violation of the ceasefire order.
5. Sincere efforts to reduce tension.

General Bennike began by saying that both sides had broken the ceasefire agreement. "This shows a lack of control over the men making 'four-point' or 'five-point' plans," he said. "This lack of control may very well be a

Petrov At Royal Commission Hearing



Mr. Vladimir Petrov, the former Third Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Canberra (left) with Mr. G. E. Richards, Commonwealth Security Officer, at the resumed sitting of the Royal Commission on Russian espionage in Australia, at the High Court of Australia, Melbourne.

Petrov's request for political asylum led to the commission's appointment. In his evidence before the commission, he told of his early life in Russia and his activities with the Communists.—Reuterphoto.

THE BALD HEADS HAVE THE LAST LAUGH

Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, July 11.

The menfolk of Fort Jameson are wearing their hair longer this season. They have no option. There is not a barber in town. Trusting friends sometimes give each other a "short back and sides," but the result is a sad lack of styling. And wives generally are not trusted with the clippers or scissors.

In Fort Jameson men with bald heads are having the last laugh.—China Mail Special.

Congress Regrets

Durban, July 11.

The South African Indian Congress expressed regret in a resolution here today at the closing of the office of the High Commissioner of India in South Africa. This was the result of further deterioration of relations between the Governments of India and South Africa, it said.

Police interrupted for ten minutes the last day of the three-day conference of Congress today to search for persons banned from attending meetings, but stated later that they had found none.—Reuter.

GRIM OUTLOOK FOR MANY EAST REFUGEES

By Gary Levey

Berlin, July 12.

There are in West Berlin today some 37,000 healthy people whose prospects of a normal, happy life are so remote that many of them prefer to return to Communist-ruled East Germany, from which they fled, rather than continue to face a future without hope.

They are the "B class refugees," people whose reasons for fleeing from home are not considered sufficiently compelling to give them the A class grading of "recognised political refugees."

The Communist East Berlin press claimed proudly this month more "defectors from the Republic" were returning repentantly, asking for mercy and fresh chance to help in "building up socialism" in East Germany.

The figures which the Communist press gave cannot be checked, but there is no doubt to many of the "B class refugees" facing the Communist bosses seems preferable to their present despair.

All refugees from East Germany arriving in West Berlin are "investigated" to test whether it was really imperative for them to flee—that is, whether life, liberty or existence were really at stake. The reason for this test is that neither the West Berlin nor the West German economy feels able to give adequate support to all the would-be refugees.

CLASS A

Those who pass the test are graded class A. Most are flown to West Germany, where they are given priority in housing and employment and have a good chance of finding a new life.

Some become West Berlin citizens and are entitled to compete for available jobs here, or

to collect unemployment pay. Their future is difficult, but not hopeless.

Those who fail to convince the investigators are put into family camps in West Berlin, where they are housed and fed free of charge and get pocket money. They are not entitled to seek or carry out work in competition with West Berliners.

ONLY CHANCE

Their only chance of a change, short of returning to East Germany, is the guarantee of a job and accommodation in West Germany, difficult but highly skilled specialists and semi-skilled workers. Thus, most are condemned indefinitely to humiliating idleness and dependence on charity. Some have endured it for three years.

These "B class" people are depressed beyond measure. The relief they felt on fleeing from the fear of Communist persecution wears off after months of enforced idleness. They clutch at every straw of hope. But there are precious few straws to be found.—China Mail Special.

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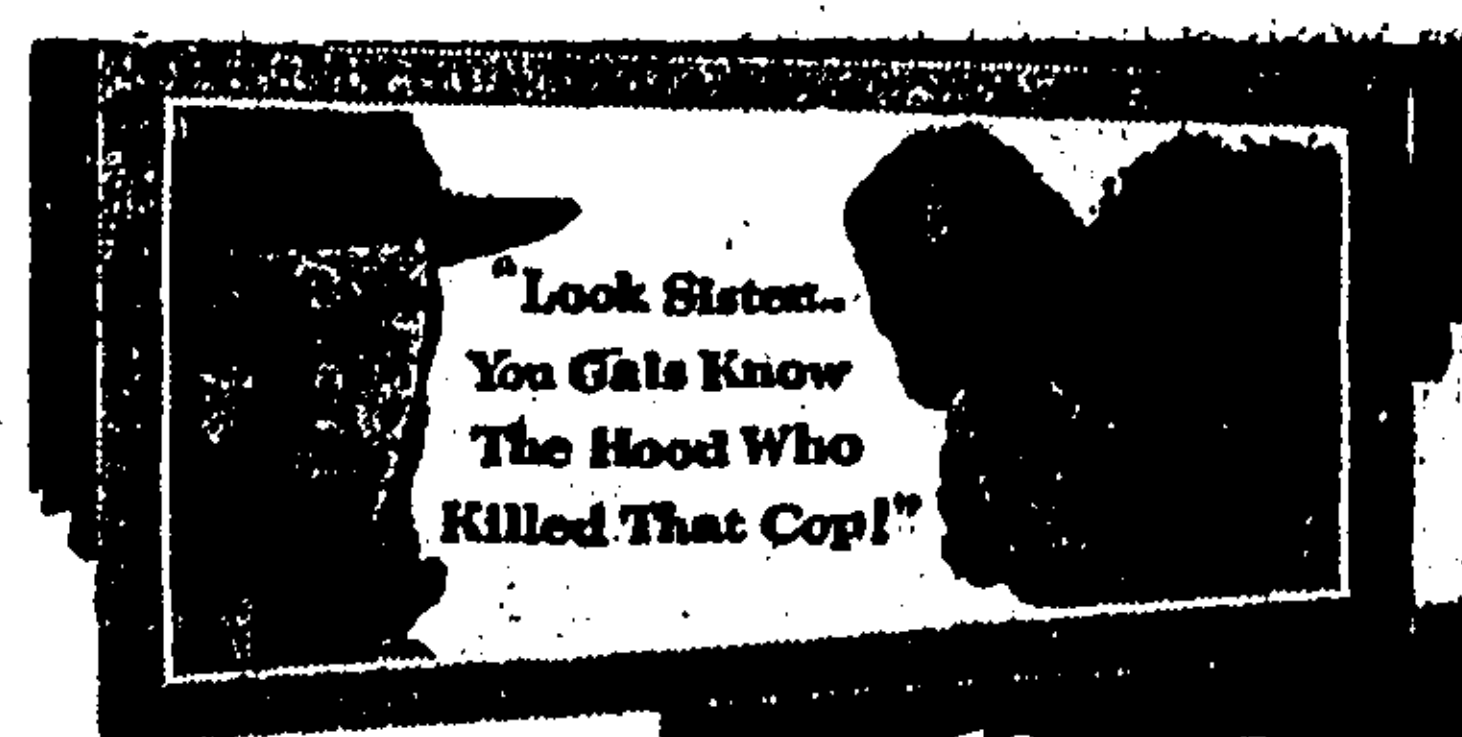


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SOAPY WATER IS GOOD FOR PLANTS; USE BATH SURPLUS IN THE GARDEN. WATER IS PRECIOUS.

NKRUMAH KNOCKS AT THE DOOR

By P. C. GORDON WALKER, M.P.
(Former Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations)

London. So, let's get it out of our heads that Britain could settle this matter alone, even if she wished. It's just as much a question for Canada (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon) as for the United Kingdom. How, then, should Dr. Nkrumah's demand for Commonwealth membership be handled? It is untrue that he will have to go cap in hand to Dr. Malan or anyone else. It is for Britain, on behalf of a colony on the point of independence, to take the initiative. Firstly, the grant of independence itself is a matter for Britain and the Gold Coast alone. The harsh things Dr. Malan has said about Britain's policy of pushing forward with self-government in the Gold Coast are beside the point. He himself claims that South Africa's native policy is an internal matter with which no one else must interfere. So, too, are Britain's relations with her colonies. But Britain's responsibilities do not end there. It will be her duty to propose to the other members that the time has come for the Gold Coast to be admitted as an equal. I have attended quite a number of Prime Ministers' conferences and I can imagine what will happen when the Prime Ministers gather at No. 10 Downing Street.

Wrong Address

Now, Britons are generally glad that the Gold Coast wants independence within the family and they want to see the Gold Coast a full member. Certainly I do. But, though Dr. Nkrumah's demand note is welcome, that does not alter the fact that he's sending it to the wrong address. It should not go to London but to the Commonwealth as a whole.

I know this remark will make a lot of people hot under the collar. "This is a new doctrine," they will say. "Thought up just to make things more difficult for the Gold Coast because it is an African country. In the past Britain herself settled these things. Now it means that Dr. Nkrumah will have to go cap in hand to Dr. Malan. It gives South Africa a veto."

People with this view think they are today's anti-imperialists. But really they are old-fashioned imperialists. They want to revert to the day when Britain ran the Commonwealth.

Small Affair

When Canada and Australia became members of the Commonwealth, it was a small affair and everyone accepted Britain's dominant role. But those days are gone for ever. The Commonwealth has grown and been transformed. Australia and Canada have become powerful nations. India and Pakistan have entered the Commonwealth as powers in their own rights. Britain is now an equal member in a Commonwealth of equal nations. That means that all must have an equal voice in common decisions. The simple fact is that the other members would not tolerate a British attempt to dictate to them who should—or should not be—members of the Commonwealth. Before Britain offered India, Pakistan and Ceylon independence in the Commonwealth, all the Commonwealth Prime Ministers were consulted and all publicly welcomed the decision.

No Voting

There will be quiet discussion round the table, as at a Cabinet meeting. Questions will be asked about how far the Gold Coast is a genuine nation, able to stand on its own feet in the world. The British Prime Minister, or perhaps the Colonial Secretary, will give facts and figures illustrating the stability and political maturity of the Gold Coast. Doubtless South Africa will raise the doubts it feels.

I cannot, of course, speak for the other members of the Commonwealth. But I have no doubt that Britain's proposal will be wholeheartedly accepted by all the members except South Africa. I also have no doubt that South Africa will acquiesce as does the rest of the Commonwealth. That is the way things are done in the Commonwealth; there is no veto, because there is no voting. Any member can, of course, leave the Commonwealth for any reason at any time. But South Africa gains great advantage from its membership, as does the rest of the Commonwealth from South Africa's membership.

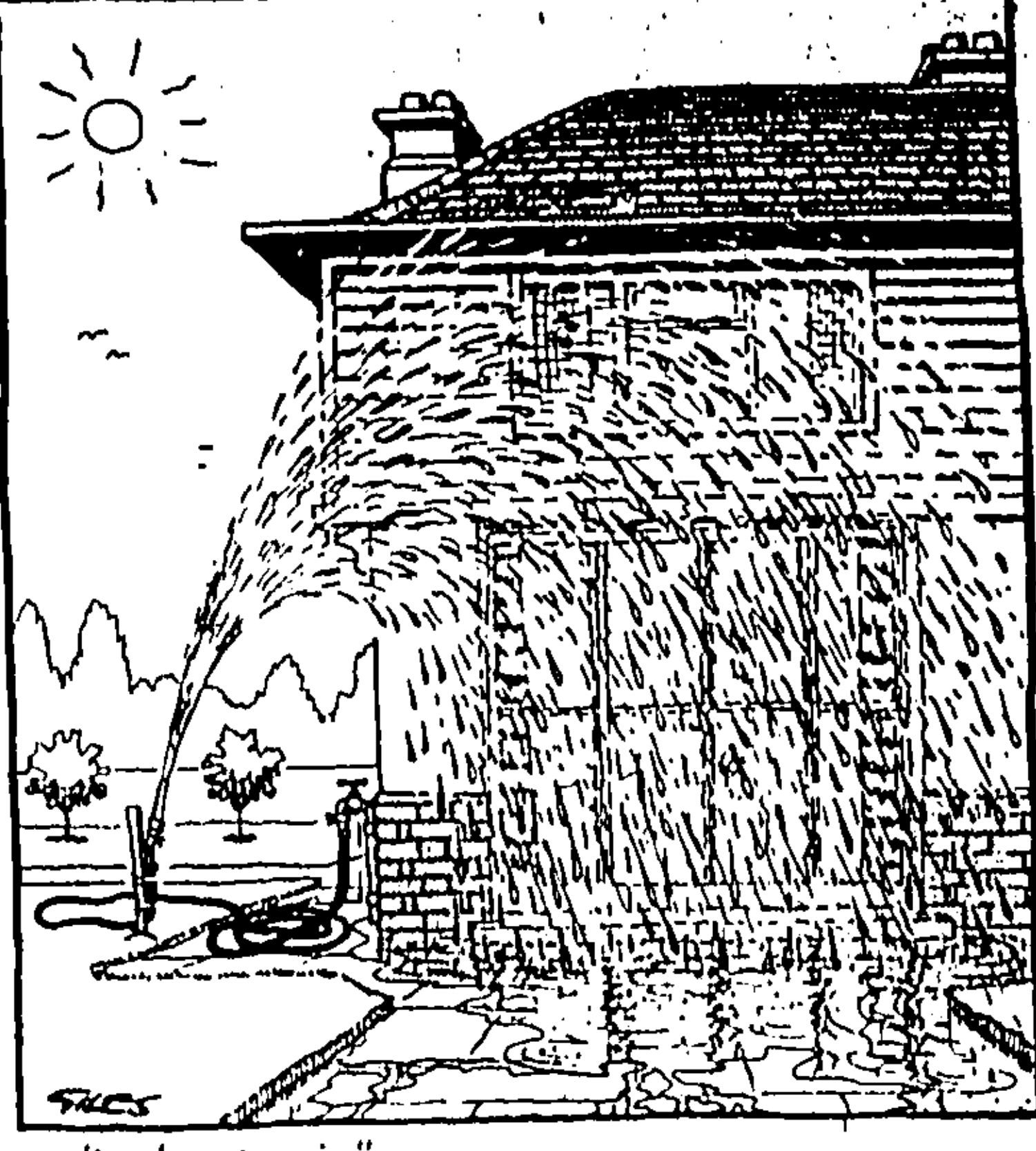
Surely, from the point of view of the Gold Coast's own interest, it is better that she should not try to become a member of the Commonwealth as the protégé of Britain, but that her right should be accepted and endorsed by the whole Commonwealth?

Would Be Fatal

One other great duty will rest upon Britain and that is to ensure that there is no gap between the independence of the Gold Coast and its Commonwealth membership. We cannot, even for a short interval, have a 'two-tier' Commonwealth, with first and second class members. That would be fatal to the principle of a Commonwealth of equal nations.

The Commonwealth's door must be opened to the Gold Coast at the self-same moment that it becomes independent.

After that, Britain's direct responsibilities will end. The Gold Coast will be a Commonwealth nation like all the others. It will, in its turn, share in decisions about future applications for membership.



London Express Service

GOLD IN A STEEL BOTTLE

By Bernhard Wickstead

London. THEY made a discovery in Sussex last week that may lead in time to some strange goings-on in the kitchen. Instead of drilling for oil they are drilling for gas, and now they have found some.

They found it 830 feet below a field where a herd of Friesian cows was grazing in Crowborough Warren. There was not a lot of it—maybe enough to boil an egg; not much more. The cows took no notice whatever, but the scientists who had gathered round were as thrilled as if they had come across gold. They whiffed it. They lit it, and then they stored it away in steel bottles to send to laboratories in London.

Wickstead, who has visited oilfields, diamond mines, gold reefs, and peat-burning grounds all over the world, went down to Crowborough to see what was so important about this penicillin of gas under a field in Sussex.

The reason they are looking for it concerns all of us.

My coal bill has gone up enough in the last five years, but the coal bill of the gas industry has gone up by £30,000,000 a year.

So if they can find enough natural underground gas in Britain, it may lower the cost of cooking the joint.

Twice as Strong

This natural gas they are drilling for is called methane. It is the same stuff that explodes in coal mines, and it is twice as strong as the gas they turn out at the gas works.

If they find enough to pipe it to private homes they will have to fit special burners (at the gas boards' expense, let's hope). They will also have to put something in it to make it smell, because this gas has not a smell of its own.

For their "gas-well" they have chosen the Weald because the geology boys say there is a natural gasholder in the rocks underground that is 24 miles long and four and a half miles wide.

It may be empty. The gas may have leaked out in the millions of years since it was made from the rotting vegetation of a world that was populated by dinosaurs and Loch Ness monsters.

The only way to find out is to drill a hole and see.

So in this quiet field of grazing cows they are boring a hole through the hardened sea beds of bygone British waters to reach the top of the gasholder. Sometimes they go through a million years in a day. They found the first trace of gas last week in hard grey rock that was once mud on the seafloor. Britain was joined to America then, and a creature called the iguanodon roamed around what is now Sussex and Kent.

Rock Pores

Two of his footprints were found in a quarry near the bore hole the other day. He looked like a cross between a lizard and a kangaroo and was sometimes 30ft. long. He had a head the same size as a horse's and no laid eggs (so if the "gas-well" turns out to be a mare's nest you will know why).

The gasholder the drillers are looking for is not a cave. It isn't hollow. The gas, if they find it, will be stored under pressure in the pores of the rock.

They are also drilling for gas in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. The Gas Council is spending £1,000,000 on the search.

So that is what they are drilling for. It's not a cave. It isn't hollow. The gas, if they find it, will be stored under pressure in the pores of the rock.

What more can you expect for a job?

THE IMMENSE HARM A CARTOON CAN DO

By SIR BEVERLEY BAXTER, MP

YOU will agree with me that "Muggeridge" is a name straight out of Dickens. It has a ring about it as if its owner was trying to assume a superior status in provincial society. It also has a materialistic sound as if the man in question might be a hard faced employer.

Let me tell you about one of the most discussed men in London who bears this name although none of its attributes. I refer to Malcolm Muggeridge, the two-year-old Editor of Punch. Actually he is not an Infant Phenomenon. The two years refer to his term of Editorship.

Up to a few months ago I had never met him but greatly admired his occasional articles in the London Daily Telegraph. There was strength and there was even a touch of audacity in his writing which seemed out of place in that austere journal. But it was not a matter of wide public interest when he resigned from the Telegraph. In journalism people constantly come out from that same door through which they go in.

I took Punch for many years, partly because it was a habit, partly because it was gently amusing, and partly because I could not be bothered to cancel my subscription. Finally it became so mild that I gave it up. Then one day at my Club I read it again and realised that something had happened.

NEW LOOK

IN addition to humour there was satire. Even the little figure of Mr. Punch on the cover had a new baleful look in his eye. Each week the change became more evident. Gone were the gentleness and gentility of other days. Here was something that threatened to become more barbed than the New Yorker.

To satisfy my curiosity I made enquiries and found that there had been a change of editorship. The new Editor, they said, was Malcolm Muggeridge.

With some knowledge of what it is like to sit in the Editor's chair, trying to please the proprietor, trying to inspire your staff, and above all trying to gauge the mood of that massive giant known as the public, I called up Punch offices and asked to be put through to Mr. Muggeridge.

When he came on the line (my readers must excuse me when I state that he had heard of me before) I said:

"Forgive me bothering you personally. I should have telephoned your Circulation Department but I want to take a year's subscription because of what you are doing with the old weekly."

MORE BARBED

ANY editor in the world would be pleased and encouraged by such a message. And it was my intention to encourage him.

"This is the nicest thing that could have happened," said Muggeridge generously. So that was that.

Each week the magazine grew more barbed. Some of the articles were so modernist that it was difficult to understand, much less enjoy, them. But there were patches of brilliance. The curious thing was that it was becoming increasingly political. It preached no policy but it lampooned the politicians with a reckless audacity.

Then one day it came out with a full page cartoon that was utterly revolting. Even the wretched Schleicher in the days of Hitler could hardly have been more cruel. The cartoon consisted merely of a drawing of Churchill depicted as old but senile. And not content with senility the artist gave his face a look of impotent lechery.

There was only one word for the drawing. It was obscene. As a couple of political friends were lunching with me next day I called up Muggeridge and asked him to join us. And so he came to my house.

What is he like? He has a tanned head of rough, wiry, unruly grey hair which somehow gives an impression of youth rather than age. His eyes are light and mischievous, his voice is vigorous and he wears the kind of clothes which show at once that he has no interest in his tailor.

UNREPENTANT

AT luncheon we set about him like three matadors at a bull. We denounced him for his Churchill cartoon. We declared him to be a savage, a barbarian and a bloody villain. He enjoyed it all and fought back gamely.

"You don't understand," he said, "I love Churchill so much that I don't want him to stay on and dim his own glory!"

The redoubtable Sir Robert Boothby who sits in the House as a Tory raised his hands in mock supplication. "My dear Muggeridge," he said, "I sincerely hope that you will never love me."

In fact the debate was so violent that Boothby shouted:

"There's only one thing wrong with this luncheon. We have too few listeners!" Needless to say Muggeridge was unrepentant but we hoped that some of our thrusts had pierced his hide.

A few weeks later Muggeridge told me that he was going to Canada to make some speeches and I gave him letters to friends who would greet him with the hospitality that is so warmly and typically Canadian. Then I gave him a warning: "Up to the present," I said, "Britain's record with Canada are cordial." He promised to be good.

Just to end this part of my narrative let me put on record that Muggeridge returned from Canada a starry-eyed that he was like a young man who has fallen in love for the first time. "I would have been happy to stay in Vancouver," he said, "and never leave it."

If it had been Toronto I would have understood, but fortunately all men do not fall in love with the same woman—or the same city.

GENEVA

FOR some time Punch behaved itself very well although it took some barbed digs at Lord Beaverbrook and made fun of newspapers. Then came the crucial conference at Geneva with the disaster of Indo-China blackening the skies. Anthony Eden was in charge of the British Delegation and he went to his task with a prayer in his heart that somehow he would bring the world nearer to sanity.

He had to deal with Molotov at a moment when the black tide of Communism was moving ominously across the continent of Asia. He had to deal with Mr. Dulles who seems to have no clearer idea of American foreign policy than anyone else.

Talk, talk, talk. Conference all day, conference at night, conference in their dreams. And nothing emerged.

Sir Robert Boothby went to Geneva to have a look and when he came back he told me a dozen of us that not only was Eden making the fight of his life but that in stature he dominated the whole scene. Perhaps there is no shrewder political observer in our public life than Robert Boothby. It is true that he also has a warm personality and (sometimes) a generous mind, but he had looked at Geneva with complete detachment.

"Eden is carrying the whole weight on his shoulders," he said. "He is merciless on himself. It was he who said if peace really comes, Eden will be the man who did it."

THE PAGE

THAT night I took Punch to my bedside and roamed through its pages. And then I came upon a full page cartoon of Eden. My first impulse was to seize the cartoon, get Muggeridge out of bed and denounce him in such terms that he would shrivel like a raisin.

Then I remembered that Punch had revived the custom of a monthly luncheon at its offices and that I would be attending one next day.

tending one next day. So my fury would have to wait until then.

No politician worth his salt objects to criticism or attack. He would prefer praise but then even a politician is human. But an attack upon him must not be so cruel that it offends the very standards of human decency.

CARICATURE

HERE in Punch is an Anthony Eden so ghastly thin that his morning coat hangs on him like a shroud and his wing collar reveals almost a skeleton's throat. He is smiling conceitedly as he raises his hat to the plaudits of the Geneva crowd, and the smile reveals two front teeth that dominate the face and seem to be the only teeth he has. The eyes are watery and the stringy grey hair comes over his ears.

Not content with this vicious caricature, and perhaps fearful that the readers would not get the meaning, the cartoonist gives Eden an attaché case in which the initials N.C. are crossed out and the initials A.E. substituted. To make sure that even the stupidest mind will get it there is a suit case in which the new label "Geneva" partially covers an old label marked "Munich."

Although Eden resigned in 1938 as a protest against Munich he has now, according to Punch, taken on Chamberlain's role. He is doing a Geneva on us instead of a Munich, and apparently there is no difference between them.

I do not criticise the political aspect of the cartoon. If Punch wants to lampoon our representative at a conference which is trying to save the world from disaster then there is no law to prevent it. The press must be free even if it abuses the rights that freedom bestows. And I have seldom seen a greater abuse than this.

REPRODUCED

WHEN a man has been sick for months and comes back to his task with a body that has perilously lost weight, you do not ridicule him for his thinness. When a statesman is fighting his country's cause in a foreign capital you do not ridicule his face, and proclaim that his legs like his mind, are weak and wobbly.

But Muggeridge was unrepentant. There were about twenty guests at luncheon, mostly authors, politicians and editors, and we hurled invective at our host without mercy. Muggeridge did not make light of it. He fought back by saying that in Britain we have become so namby-pamby that we are afraid to be impolite to anybody.

A strange cantankerous lovable creature. He has a warm heart and a mind which is both generous and cruel. But in his anxiety to portray Eden as a self-inflated pedlar of peace he strikes not only at Eden but at Britain.

In fact the American magazine, Time, seized on it at once and reproduced the cartoon on its pages. No one is to be blamed for that. It was a cartoon, and it was proper to show their readers how a British politician

was regarded by an important British publication.

But, as Shakespeare observed, the evil that men do lives after them. On the same page as the re-production of the offending cartoon Time published a sustained and almost savage attack on British political leaders.

For sheer, pretentious muddle-headedness can you beat this sentence?—"Though most outsiders know that Churchill is getting old, few realise just how old and feeble he has become. What in the name of Kindergarten grammar does this mean? 'Most outsiders know that Churchill is getting old.' What do the rest of the outsiders know?—that he is getting young? Even a public absorbed with comic strips must have heard that Sir Winston Spencer Churchill is a man of some years."

MUNICH

JUST to muddle its readers still further Time states: "These who meet him, impressed by his vigour," etc., etc. You can take your choice. According to Time magazine if you meet Churchill you will be shocked to see how old and feeble he is and you will be impressed by his vigour. We all know that a Time story is nearly always a composite affair contributed by various staff reporters, but someone must decide which story is correct.

However, the magazine is not content with weeping crocodile tears over Churchill's senility but it goes after Eden as well. As many of you know I was a supporter of Chamberlain and Munich. But there was a group in the Party against Munich and Eden expressed their feelings and his own when he resigned as Foreign Secretary.

Supposing Munich had presented war. Supposing that America had stood up in a night and declared that she would stand by France and Britain. Hitler would have disappeared from the scene and there would have been no war. And there would have been no office again.

But how does Time regard that courageous action? I have sat with Eden in the House of Commons and in the British Parliament for long. He is like the front line trench in war—your comrades know exactly what you are.

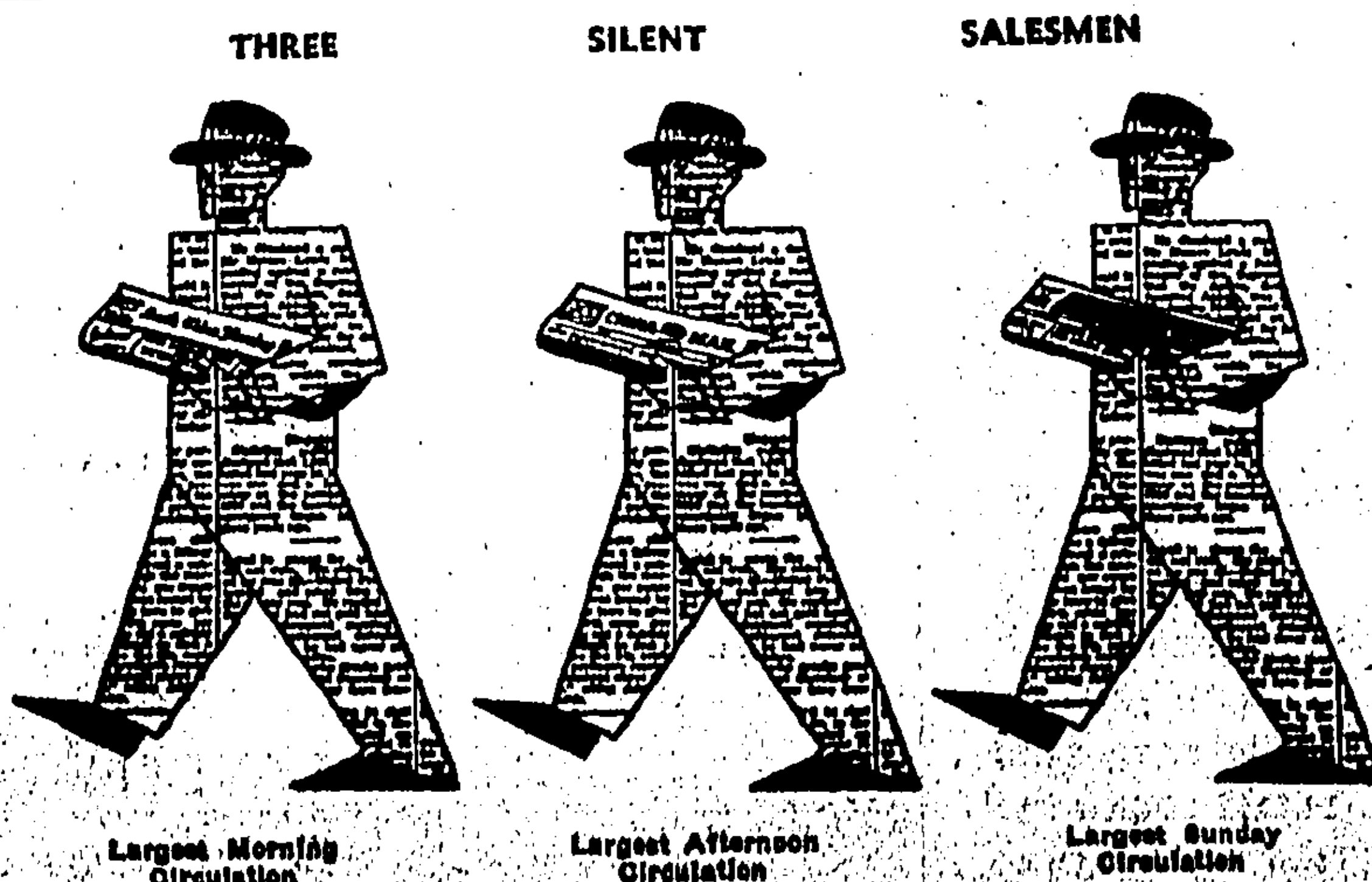
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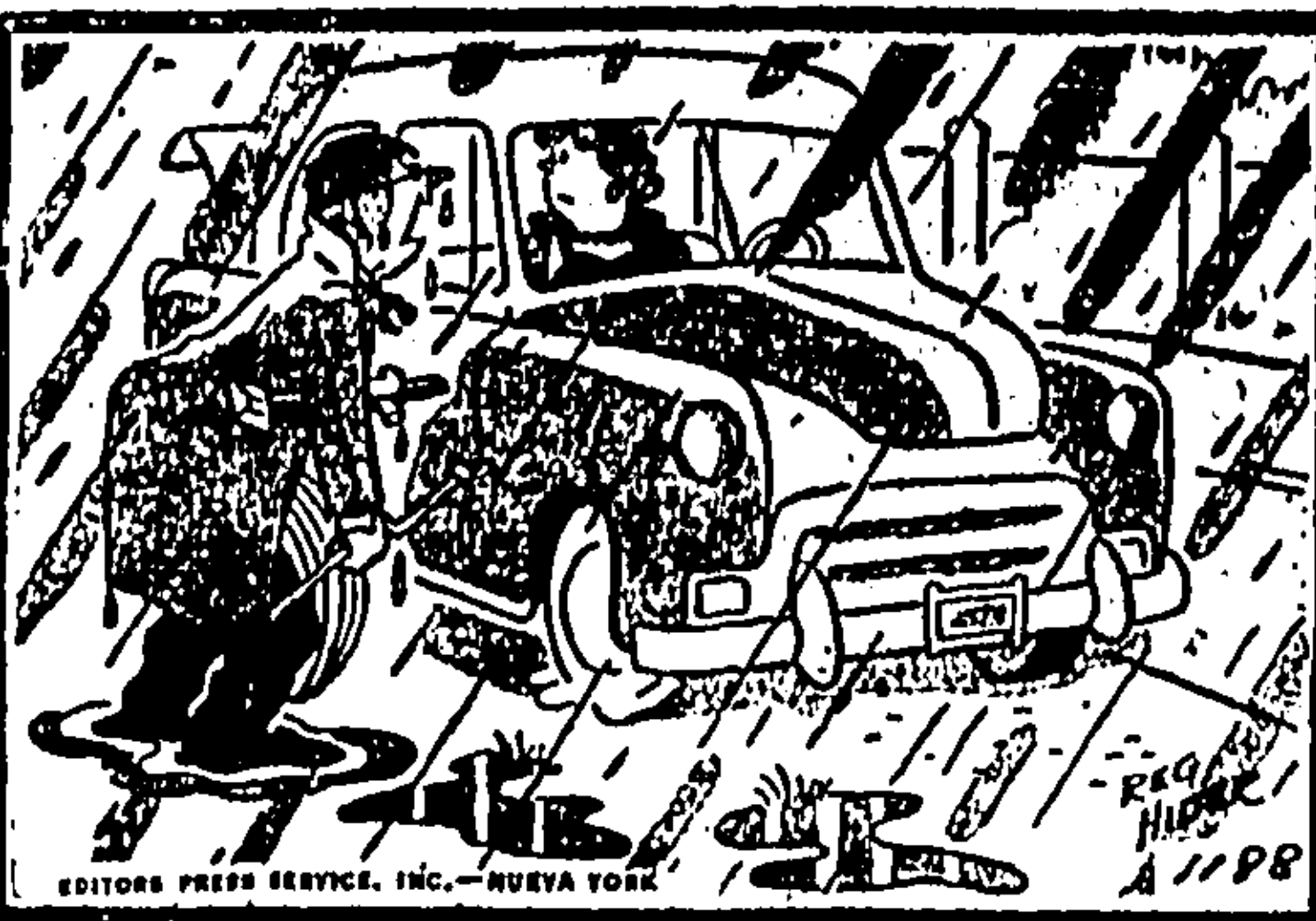
EDEN is a man of course. To say that is to say that he is a great office because Salisbury urged him to do it. It is a mistake to think of him as a man of letters. He is a man of letters.

But I must put down my pen and take my dog Darsell for a walk. Otherwise I might offend the great men who produce Time.

I charge Malcolm Muggeridge with unintentional, but grave disservice to the British people in the cartoons published of Churchill and Eden.

Although he is an ardent patriot he has given encouragement to those who seek to prove that Great Britain is a declining nation, led by senility and timidity in high places.





"Right now I don't care if the Parkerfords will be furious if we're late!"

• BY THE WAY • by Beachcomber

THINGS were getting rather hot for Captain Foul enough. He never knew what name he was being recognized under. He therefore accepted with alacrity a lift in Mrs. Ulysses P. Rookmoke's yacht to Allassio.

"I warn you, Sir Cyril," she said to him, "we're the worst bridge-players ever seen." Sir Cyril Stegwell-Delafosse grinned broadly. The news was as the chiming of sweet bells. And it turned out to be true. After he had won £130 4s. 6d. he thought he could afford to invite them all to stay at his Somerset place, Delafosse Castle, next year. They accepted, and after this generous gesture he had no compunction in winning a great deal more of the prize off Allassio. He had to cancel an invitation to the whole party to dine with him the next night, as a telephone message, announcing him to Rapallo on urgent business.

Buffon and the revellers

About 200 years ago Buffon made the strange observation that at the end of an all-night spree a group of young men were somewhat shorter in height than they were the night before.

THEY appeared to be shorter because they were all walking with one foot in the gutter and one on the pavement. When Buffon said to their leader, who happened to be

Herauld de Sechelles, "You've got one foot in the gutter, you see," Herauld replied: "Thanks, Buffon. I thought I was just limping. 'No, it isn't that,'" said Buffon. "Oh," said Herauld.

A tale of horror

DEAR SIR, I was horrified the other day to see a man carelessly drop an old cloak-room ticket on the floor of an aquarium. I had taken my son to see the Peruvian horse-fish, and luckily he was engrossed in the tank when this revolting litter-lout let fall his ticket. I heard the custodian jump, and a lady who was watching Japanese crabs said: "He should be thrown out!" The man appeared to be unconscious of his social crime, which shows how important education in these matters of civic consciousness. A scientist friend tells me that the ticket could hardly enough prove to infect all the fish in the aquarium, to say nothing of the visitors. Need one say more?

Yours disgustedly,
"Anti-Litterer"

Allow me

HAVING found that careless drivers cause accidents at pedestrian crossings, an observer announced, as usual, that "the least man of the street is the greatest man." Possibly the pedestrian hesitates because he is afraid of the careless driver—or is that too far-fetched?

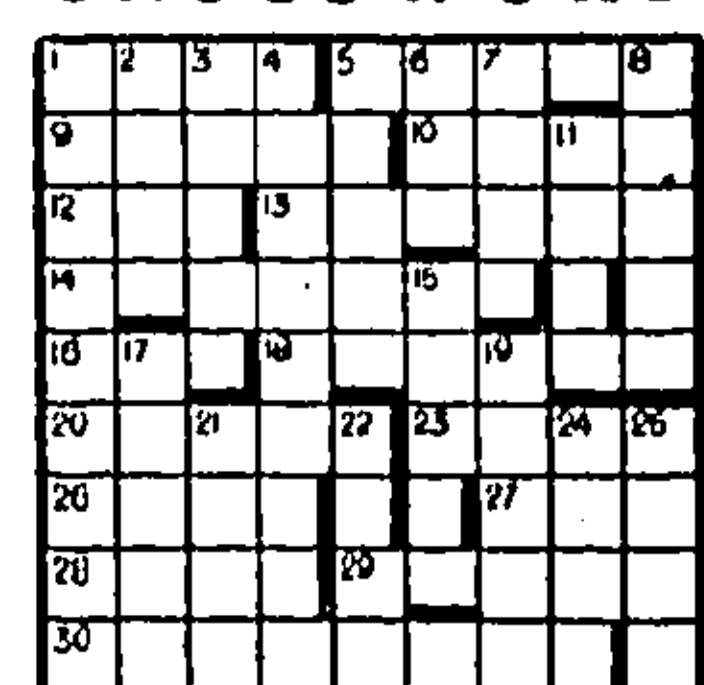
YOUR BIRTHDAY ... By STELLA

MONDAY, JULY 12

BORN today, you have an original and creative mind. You are a natural leader and have a great deal of initiative. Since you are a deeply idealistic thinker and have the gift of the written word, you should be able to write convincingly on serious subjects. You are a persuasive talker and will be able to do well either in politics or as an attorney.

You have a deep capacity for friendship but are not one to give it lightly. However, once you have accepted someone, you will be true to the end of your life. You are a life force. You are affectionate and loyal. You make fine wives and excellent understanding mothers. Fund of children, you will want a large family and make excellent teachers and advisers for the young. Enjoy for peace

CROSSWORD



1. First team to score takes this.
2. Afters, more than once. (5)
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JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Watch Partner For 'Come-On' Signal

By OSWALD JACOBY

WHEN your partner gives you a "come-on" signal, it is usually wise to honour his request. An exception to the rule is shown in today's hand.

West opened the king of diamonds, and East began a signal by playing the nine of diamonds. West continued with the ace of diamonds, and noticed that his partner completed the "echo" with the four of diamonds.

Most players would lead a third diamond in this situation, and the defence would go up in smoke. East would ruff the third diamond, to be sure, but then East would be unable to attack the spade suit safely. West would get his ace of hearts fairly quickly, but South would be able to draw trumps and discard his losing spade on one of dummy's high clubs.

West should see this danger and should therefore not lead another diamond at the third trick. Instead, West should lead a spade through dummy's queen.

South cannot save himself against this defence. If he takes the spade finesse, East wins a

NORTH		EAST	
♠ A Q 3	8	♠ A Q 3	8
♥ K J 10 8 7	5	♥ K J 10 8 7	5
♦ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	4	♦ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	4
♣ A K J 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	3	♣ A K J 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	3
WEST (D)		EAST	
♠ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	4	♠ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	4
♥ A K 7 6 3	5	♥ A K 7 6 3	5
♦ A K 7 6 3	4	♦ A K 7 6 3	4
♣ A K 7 6 3	3	♣ A K 7 6 3	3
SOUTH		NORTH	
♠ 6 4	8	♠ 6 4	8
♥ K Q J 10 7 3	5	♥ K Q J 10 7 3	5
♦ A K 7 6 3	4	♦ A K 7 6 3	4
♣ A K 7 6 3	3	♣ A K 7 6 3	3
Both sides vul.		Both sides vul.	
West	North	East	South
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	2 ♠
2 ♠	3 ♠	Pass	3 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Opening lead - ♠ K			

spade trick immediately. West is bound to gain the lead with the ace of hearts in time to let East ruff the third round of diamonds.

If declarer tries to avoid the loss of a spade trick by playing the ace of spades at once and then going after the clubs, West can ruff the third round of clubs. He thus makes his small trump in exchange for a spade trick and can then lead a third round of diamonds in order to let his partner ruff.

West can afford to postpone the diamond ruff because he has the ace of trumps and only two clubs. If trumps are led, West can take his ace quickly and thus give his partner a diamond ruff before his trumps are drawn. And because West has only two clubs, he can feel sure that South cannot gain discards in this suit before drawing trumps.

♥ ♣ ♠ ♦ CARD SENSE ♣ ♠ ♥

Q—With both sides vulnerable, the bidding has been:

North East South West
1 Dmd. 1 Spade 2 Clubs 2 Spades
Pass Pass ?

You, South, hold: Spade 7, Hearts J-8-3, Diamonds 9-8, Clubs A-K-Q-J-8-5-4. What do you do?

A—Bid four clubs. This jump bid, forcing to game, shows a very powerful suit and unbalanced distribution. You expect to bid and make five clubs even if your partner has a fairly light opening bid.

TODAY'S QUESTION

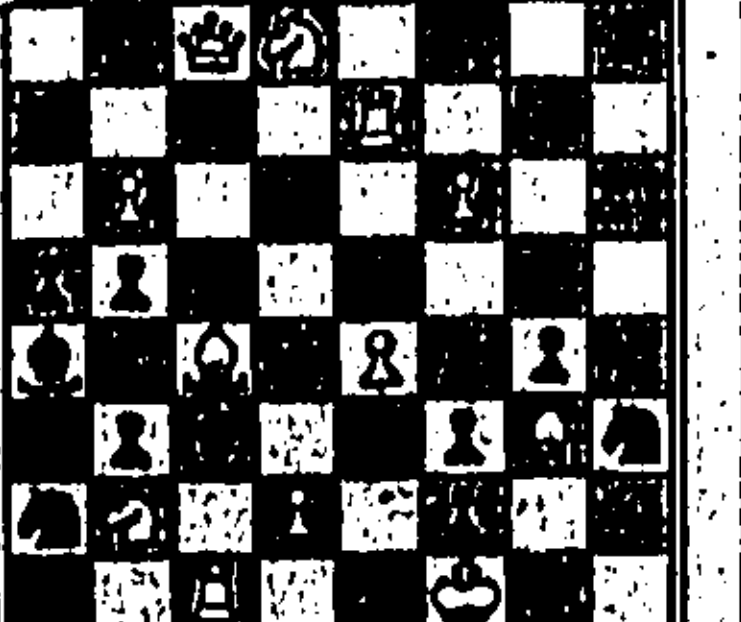
The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold: Spade 7, Hearts J-8-3, Diamonds 9-8, Clubs A-K-Q-J-8-5-4. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

CHESS PROBLEM

By O. STOCCHI

Black, 12 pieces.



White, 12 pieces.
White to play; mate in two.
Solution to Saturday's problem: 1. QxP, 2. QxR, 3. QxR, 4. BxR, 5. BxR, 6. BxR, 7. BxR, 8. BxR, 9. BxR, 10. BxR, 11. BxR, 12. BxR.

WOMANSENSE

Two women at the top take a look at life — and find it tough to tedious

Valuable Possessions Can Become A Bore

TWO WOMEN at the top tell us down here what it's like up there.

First: The millionaire. Mrs. Aristotle Onassis is the girl who married the rich Greek shipowner. She lives the millionaire life all right. She has three houses, one in Paris, one in the South of France, one in New York.

She has a rich mother's idea of her children. They live in a Paris apartment, cared for by an English governess. Their clothes are bought in England. Jacques Fath runs up suits and dresses for her in a day or so.

"I adore travel," she said. "I went to the Red Sea in a tanker not long ago. Roughing it? Oh, no, we stayed in the owner's suite."

Mrs. Onassis, sitting up in bed in a pink woolly bodice, looking gravely at her views on being married to a millionaire. After a certain point valuable possessions become a bore. I find those huge rock diamonds are very boring, don't you? But there really isn't much difference between being married to a medium rich man and a very rich man.

Second: France Roche is a French girl with baby blue eyes



France Roche (left) and Mrs. Onassis

and golden ringlets who looks like a minor Marilyn Monroe. But she has four full-time jobs. She is a journalist (weekly column and movie address); script writer (at the Venice Festival); authoress (16,000 copies in two months); and an actress (three films). She had to give up helping control a publishing firm because "it was just too much."

What sort of service does a girl need to keep going like that?

Food. "I get meals as part of my job, lunching and dining with contacts."

A dressmaker who knows her measurements. "I just dash in

and say I want this, that, and that, and wait for them to arrive."

A husband who doesn't mind. "I have to leave little notes for him, because I am always out. But he once said that the quality he liked most about me was that I didn't mend his socks."

"But—there is always the feeling of a crack-up just round the corner."

(London Express Service)

APPETISING FOODS FOR WARM WEATHER

HERE are a few sea-sonable suggestions which may appeal to you—starting with a cheese baseball.

A hostess we know made it to please friends who are both cheese-fanciers and baseball fans.

The cheese baseball was star of a buffet served after returning from a big game.

Grate 8 oz. Cheddar cheese and let it soften at room temperature along with 2 oz. blue cheese and 3-oz. package cream cheese.

Then blend together with back of wooden spoon or on low speed in electric mixer.

Shape mixture into a ball and make "stitching" with knives. Place on a parsley "diamond" in centre of tray and surround with pretzels, crackers and "fingers" of various breads of

the hearty type such as rye or kummersdunkel.

For something cool and refreshing, good any time of day and always a nice dessert, serve Grape Whip.

To prepare 4 servings, soften envelope gelatin in ½ c. cold grape juice. Add 1½ c. hot grape juice, ¼ c. sugar and 1 tsp. salt, stirring until dissolved.

Chill mixture until slightly thicker than consistency of unbeaten egg white; beat with rotary beater until light and fluffy. Turn into sherbet glasses and chill to firm.

For an inexpensive but most impressive summer buffet dish, press a carved ham loaf into a greased loaf pan; sprinkle with brown sugar and cover with 1 c. drained tinned pineapple. Serve with creamed potatoes and cole slaw into which

cucumbers have been shredded. Fresh rhubarb is practically out, but there's plenty of fine frozen fruit available. For something special, spread it over ham before baking.

Want a hearty sandwich for summer luncheons? Then just butter slices of bread on which pile shredded lettuce or cabbage, arrange cold baked beans generously over and top with cooked, thick-sliced bacon. It's meant to be eaten with a knife and fork, and mayonnaise, if you like! Menfolk especially, go for these bacon and bean sandwiches.

To dress up a salad, blend together 1 c. very finely minced raw celery and a 3-oz. package cream cheese. Season with salt and pepper and a dash of tabasco or Worcestershire sauce. Shape into tiny balls and use as a garnish on the salad plates or mix with the greens in a tossed salad.

—Alice Denhoff

SUMMERTIME GROOMING

By W. W. BAUER, M.D.

SUMMER heat brings special problems of grooming, comfort and health. Many of the discomforts can be minimized with a little forethought.

The human body can take dry heat with less discomfort than it can endure moist heat. As long as the skin can evaporate water, the body feels cooler. Outside heat does not actually raise the temperature of the body unless there is heat stroke. But one feels warmer because the skin is hot as a result of dilatation of the superficial blood vessels. The sweat glands pour out more secretion, which is evaporated and exerts a cooling effect. If the humidity is high, evaporation takes place too slowly or not at all, and the skin becomes drenched, as does the clothing. This is a dual problem of grooming and comfort—and to an extent, safety against heat exhaustion.

Clothing

Perspiration, even if annoying, should not be suppressed. The person who perspires may not look as natty or feel as well-groomed as his non-sweating neighbour, but his heat control mechanism is in better order. He should co-operate with his perspiration machinery. His clothing should be light in weight, porous in texture and light in colour. Then it will allow body heat to be diffused, perspiration to evaporate and reflect outside heat instead of absorbing it as darker colours do. Clothing should also be loose. The sport shirt outside the belt may not be neat, but it is cooler and more healthful. Tight collars in summer are out of order, and so are tight belts.

Women dress more sensibly in summer than men. The business suit, no matter how light its weight, colour and texture, is nullified by the tight shirt collar and the snug belt, which imprison an envelope of hot air about the chest and upper abdomen, effectively defeating any effort to keep cool. Occasionally a sensible business man appears on the job in a slack suit. All he gets for his pains is a collection of fishy stares—plus a lot of comfort.

It is a criticism probably wish they had the courage to achieve. What do I wear to work? ... Oh, well!

The bushy haircut in man and the heavy hair-do in women could well be replaced in hot weather by a crew-cut and a pony tail or some other off-the-neck arrangement. Even jewellery, particularly bracelets, add to the encumbrances which are just as well omitted in hot weather. The greater vogue of

the ventilated shoe is an encouraging instance of good sense—or good fashion, maybe.

Guard your skin

Summer cosmetics need to be much less greasy for persons with oily skin, since perspiration plus oil makes a shine difficult to ignore. But those with dry skins may need to make judicious use of creams, particularly those which can stay on the skin over night. Bathing, which is a wonderful way to achieve dry skin, and a must be considered in relation to the skin—too much will make dry skins drier. And of course the sun must be reckoned with. Here the brunette has a decided advantage in ready tanning and a natural blonde and red-heads must be exceptionally careful. Suntan oils and creams while helpful, are not total protection against excessive exposure to the sun. The sun also tends to bleach and dry hair, particularly if the hair is often wet. Bathing caps and large sun-hats play an important part in protecting the skin. Tanning should be accomplished gradually, and enthusiasm for deep tanning may probably be curbed. Too much sun and wind encourages skin cancers in late years.

In the summer, women will be particularly eager to remove unwanted hair from exposed limbs. Depilatories for large surfaces include the chemical solutions, which must be used with care because hair and skin are much alike in composition, and what dissolves one may injure the other. The abrasives or stones with which hair is rubbed away and which require care against introducing infection, and the safest method, shaving. Bleaching also makes hair less conspicuous. Before experimenting with depilatories, it is well to get medical advice. This is doubly important if there has been previous skin trouble.

—Alice Denhoff

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DUMB-BELLS



Pretty Princess

By GRACE THORNCLEIFF

WELL suited to the junior figure is this blithe and bonnie dress made of a mixture of silk and synthetic fibres in cool grey and featuring a linen-like weave. Done on princess lines the scoop neck has a buttoned collar of white, plique and there are matching cuffs. The dress is multi-seamed from the top of the bodice to the hem of a full skirt to create snugly fitted lines.

—Alice Denhoff

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Drobny receives the trophy. It took him eleven attempts to win from the Duchess of Kent.—Reuter photo.

LEAGUE BOWLS

Recreio "Blues" Strengthen Their Position At The Top Of The Table

By "TOUCHER"

Saturday's League matches were featured by the near knockout blows dealt at each other by Craigengower and Recreio.

In the first Division, the Recreio "Blues" produced some of their best form of the season to score a comfortable 4-1 win over the Happy Valley Club.

This time it was a more than convincing triumph as the "Blues" won handsomely on two rinks and were up by no fewer than 30 shots on the aggregate.

Only a fine and dogged display by J. S. Landolt and his men saved the Craigengower bowlers from being completely blanked out.

With this victory, the "Blues" not only strengthened their position at the top of the League table but also almost eliminated Craigengower from the running for the Championship.

Only Kowloon Cricket Club, whose brilliant 4-1 win over Kowloon Bowling Green Club on Saturday put them within 3½ points of the leaders with one game still in hand, are within reach of the Recreio "Blues".

Craigengower, rattled by handling Recreio the same margin of defeat in the Second Division.

Though in fourth place at the moment, Craigengower are only two points behind the League-leading Hongkong Football Club and with one game in hand, that against Kowloon Bowling Green Club, whom they are expected to beat by at least a 4-1 margin—seem to be virtually in the lead.

One other unreported match on Saturday was that between Hongkong Cricket Club and Police at Chater Road, which ended in a 4-1 win for the Cricket Club. The Police Club's only point came from a narrow 17-16 win over that of F. D. Angus.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

First Division	P	W	D	L	Pts
Recreio "Blues"	8	7	0	1	30
KCC	7	6	0	1	26½
CCC	8	5	0	3	23
Recreio "Whites"	9	4	0	5	21
IRC	7	4	0	3	20
FC	7	2	0	5	14½
KGCC	6	3	0	3	14½
PRC	6	3	0	3	13½
KDC	8	1	0	7	9
Second Division	P	W	D	L	Pts
HKFC	10	0	0	4	20½
TC	10	0	0	4	20
Recreio	10	0	0	4	20
CCC	9	0	0	3	27½
KCC	8	0	0	3	25
IRC	8	0	0	3	22½
USRC	8	0	0	3	22½
HKCC	8	0	0	3	22½
KGCC	10	1	0	9	14
Third Division	P	W	D	L	Pts
IRC	6	5	0	1	25
FC	6	5	0	1	22½

GERMANY BEATS JAPAN AT GYMNASICS

Krefeld, Germany, July 11. A gymnastic meeting between National teams of Japan and Germany was narrowly won by the German Squad with 287.16 to 286.60 points here tonight.

The Japanese gymnasts, who have gone from rice to spaghetti and suetcrust in their European tour, enjoyed the encounter as high favourites, after they had won second place in the 18th World Gymnastic Championships at Rome two weeks ago.

Germany then only had captured fourth place, after holding second position behind Russia in the compulsory exercises.

The Wimbledon Fans Made Drobny Win On His 11th Attempt

By JOHN PAUL

The young woman sat in the stand in front of me, tense, scarcely daring to watch. Occasionally she thrust her fists into her eyes as if the agony of the Centre Court drama were too much for her to bear. But before the last ball had bounced into the net she was on her feet, making her way to greet her husband of 14 months, Jaroslav Drobny, Wimbledon Champion at last—at the eleventh attempt.

"I knew he would do it," she said breathlessly. "I knew that this time he would beat the shadow that has been over him for years. But it was so exhausting, I don't believe I could go through it all again."

"Jaroslav had been cool and confident all day, now I look back on it. He slept well. He had had a good ham-and-egg breakfast—and when he drove here, he was in top form. He was in good humour all the way."

"Twenty-four hours earlier, in the calm before the storm, and in a house at Liphig that had hastily scribbled 'No Visitors, Please' notices on the doors, I had sat quietly with this woman, trying to analyse the phenomenon that was Jaroslav Drobny—the pallid fighter who just wouldn't give up.

And this is what she told me:

"No one knows that he had luck which has haunted him for so long. He has not won again this year. Three months ago he had an attack of a severe kind of dysentery. The doctors told him he should not play for six months. 'THAT MEANT NO WIMBLEDON' But Wimbledon means everything to Jaroslav. He wouldn't give in. He just took no notice of the doctor's warning."

"He was spurred on by the overwhelming encouragement of thousands of total strangers. 'It's bewildering the way Jaroslav's popularity has leapt up. It is wonderful, exciting—even a little frightening. 'He feels such a tremendous responsibility, trying to live up to the hopes of the courts and the hundreds and hundreds of letters and telegrams that have poured in from all over Britain. 'ADORATION'."

"Even people who have seen him only a few times on television have been caught up in this wave of feeling and adoration you might almost call it. 'I'm always trying to work out why people love him so, but I've never found a satisfactory answer. 'Perhaps it is because he has tried so often to win the Wimbledon Championship and the British people love a trier. 'Perhaps it is because he is such a good sport. Perhaps it is because he hasn't a naughty temper (not now, anyway). 'I don't know, but the reason is for his popularity. I know one thing—he deserves it."

"There isn't a kinder man, a nicer husband anywhere. 'This past week has been one of the happiest in our lives. 'All sort of people—absolute strangers—have been writing and sending telegrams saying they are praying for Jaroslav to win, willing him to win, they are earnestly begging him to win."

"I don't think anything has helped my husband so much as this knowledge that so many people are on his side. 'The atmosphere in the Centre Court is so intense that if the crowd isn't in sympathy with you, you feel you are not just playing against the man on the other side of the net, but against 14,000 fans as well. 'Let me tell you about last year when he was injured. Only a few people knew how very badly he was hurt during the game with Budge Patty. He tore a muscle and ruptured an artery in his thigh. 'It was terribly dangerous. His thigh was swollen with the bleeding. 'But he would go on. He would not let the people down by quitting. And for a fortnight afterwards he was on crutches. 'I was terrified a clot of blood might get into the artery—so were the doctors. But you see—he feels so responsible to the people who give him such support."

"He feels just the same way about his opponents. He finds it so hard to beat someone he likes very much. 'That was his danger when he played young Lew Hoad. He is so fond of Lew it might easily have upset his game. 'Everyone has been telling me how hard he has played better this year than ever before. He is so relaxed. So confident. 'They are quite right. The reason is very simple. Before the Wimbledon tournament Jaroslav made up his mind not to worry about winning. 'He just decided to play his best and enjoy himself. The fact he was seeded right down at No. 11—helped him, too. 'He wasn't killing himself to win. He was just trying to enjoy himself. He was absolutely relaxed. He has enjoyed himself immensely and I don't remember him playing better tennis."

"The referee walked off the field, declaring the game 'without decision' as the 13 players of each side boxed and wrestled on the rain sodden field."

"Angry Australian players, former players and sports writers tonight blamed the British side for 'treating the whole game as a joke from the start.' The Committee called the fight 'a blot on the unblemished record of New South Wales Rugby League.'"

"The British side were forbidden to talk about the brawl, but their manager, Tom Hosketh, apologised and promised 'no fighting' for the third and final Test game next Saturday."

"They and others of their touring players were at the Rugby League Ball tonight and looked cheerful."

"The muddy battle started in the first 15 minutes of the second half, soon after the resumption of play. The British side, led by Ray Price off the field.—Routier."

"The women's division also produced a new Western Champion when Miss Lois Felix, 13th ranked woman player in the nation from Connecticut, defeated Miss Ethel Norton, a San Antonio, Texas, high school gymnasium teacher, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2."

Seixas, the 1953 Wimbledon Champion and the nation's No. 2 amateur behind Tony Trabert, had to produce all his best experience to defeat Richardson. Richardson started strongly, displaying excellent net work and catching Seixas off guard with remarkable recoveries. But the pace soon began to tell, and Richardson tired as the contest moved into its final stages.—United Press."

"Sir Gordon, with 54 winners this season, has increased his total to the world record figure of 4870. He has been 28 times champion jockey of the English turf. No other jockey in racing history has approached his riding record.—Reuter."

"The hospital bulletin today on Sir Gordon Richards, Britain's champion jockey, who was injured in the paddock in Sandown Park yesterday when a felled oak tree fell on him, said he was 'in a comfortable night and his condition is about the same.'"

When Sir Gordon was taken to hospital yesterday he appeared in great pain. He suffered concussion and was badly bruised. Asked last night whether he thought he would retire from riding, Lady Richards replied: "I think we had better leave it to him."

A close friend of Sir Gordon said: "I think you can take it for granted that Sir Gordon Richards has finished with riding this season. 'The hospital bulletin said he would be out of the saddle for at least two months and it would hardly be worth his while returning so late in the season.'"

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CENTURY AGAINST PAKISTAN



Denis Compton on the way to his century against Pakistan at Trent Bridge.—Central Press Photo.

Bob Appleyard's Great Fight Back

By JOHN RALPH

The "Miracle Man" was packing his bag for the Test match as he told for the first time the full story of the fight that took him from a sanatorium sickbed to a story-book triumph for England.

Constance, Bob's pretty blonde wife, was ironing his white shirts and singing to herself in the kitchen of their little house near Bradford. Upstairs, two-year-old Rosemary and five-month-old Elizabeth were sleeping."

Hard to believe that this little household, radiating happiness and triumph, had not so long ago known darkness and despair.

"But please—don't write anything sentimental about me," said big Bob. "It was nothing wonderful I did. I just did as I was told, that's all. It was everyone else. They were wonderful."

I thought back to the cold, cheerless day at Farnham in 1952 when Bob Appleyard first fell ill. The year before, his first full season in county cricket, he had taken 200 wickets and had been hailed as England's new hope. Then came the illness: from the Farnham match they sent him straight to a doctor. And for a fast bowler, the verdict seemed as final as a death-sentence.

"My skipper Norman Yardley, Len Hutton, Brian Close and the others—they all came regularly to the sanatorium to see me. 'They joked with me, chatted with me, brought me the latest cricket news and made me feel I was still part of the game.'"

"Mrs Hutton and the other wives kept my mind at ease because I knew they were doing all they could to help me. . . . visiting her in hospital when she was having baby Rosemary, to talk about babies—and cricket!"

All the time Bob himself was fighting back with patience and determination. "I was able to walk a little at first. Then they let me do a little putting. After a while I was able to go on to a course and play a couple of holes, then three. 'It was slow, very slow, nearly a year all told, but I felt I was getting better all the time. And there were so many friends I couldn't let down."

One day Comrie took a cricket-ball alone to him. He began spinning it between his long fingers. And it was there, in the sanatorium that he developed the spin bowling that has helped him to his brilliant success this season.

"But there was one other helper that Bob will never forget. . . . 'He was the chap I shared a room with in the sanatorium,' Bob said. 'He had been almost everywhere and with him there never seemed to be a dull moment. He is serving his country abroad now, in a consulate. We got on grandly—and do you know, he

Manchester, July 10. Lancashire supporters had plenty to cheer them at Old Trafford here today where Geoff Edrich scored his first century of the season and Jack Ikin returned for his first appearance since a pre-season operation and knocked up 53 against the Pakistan tourists. Lancashire batted all day and were 21 out at the close for 324. Pakistan started well, dismissing skipper Cyril Washbrook and Winston Place for only 21. Mahmood Hussain taking both wickets at a personal cost of only six runs. Edrich completed 50 in 85 minutes and his third-wicket partnership with Alan Wharton put on 107 in 95 minutes before Wharton was out.

Pakistan's bowling was steady, but apart from Hussain, it was never really hostile on an easy-paced pitch. Edrich made his century in three and three-quarter hours, which included a six and ten fours. He was fifth man out and hit a total of 134. The total was then 268. He had batted for four hours 20 minutes, but gave chances when 99 and again at 130.

Scores: Lancashire 1st Innings: Washbrook, c Alimuddin, b Mahmood Hussain 21; Place, lbw, b Mahmood Hussain 21; Edrich, c Shakoor Ahmed, b Mahmood Hussain 134; Wharton, c Shakoor Ahmed, b Mahmood Hussain 50; Ikin, c India Ahmed, b Shakoor Ahmed 31; J. B. Statham, b Mahmood Hussain 27; J. B. Statham, b Mahmood Hussain 27; T. G. Greenidge, b Mahmood Hussain 0; R. Berry, not out 10. Pakistan 1st Innings: Mahmood Hussain 25; Shakoor Ahmed 25; India Ahmed 25; Edrich 134; Wharton 107; Ikin 53; Place 21; Washbrook 21; Statham 27; Greenidge 0; Berry 10. Total 324.

Reuter.

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Reuter.

Reuter.

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"CARTHAGE"	21st July	23rd August
"CORFU"	18th August	20th September

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
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"CARTHAGE"	27th August	27th September
"CORFU"	24th September	23rd October

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"SOMALI"	10th August	U.K.

Homewards	Loading	For
"COROMANDEL"	10th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Harwich, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg

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"EASTERN"	In Port sails 13th July	from Japan for Sandakan, Brisbane Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide
"NELLOBE"	due 13th July sails 14th July	from Australia for Japan
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NOTICE

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED
Notice to Shareholders

NOTICE is hereby given
that the Ordinary Yearly
Meeting of Shareholders will
be held in the Registered
Office of the Company, 8th
floor, P. & O. Building, Hong-
kong, on Saturday, 31st July,
1954, at 12 noon, for the
following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet and the Report of the General Managers and Auditors thereon.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Members of the Consulting Committee.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

NOTICE is also hereby given
that the Transfer Books of
the Company will be closed
from 17th July, 1954, to 31st
July 1954, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Members of
the Consulting Committee
Douglas Lapraik & Co.
C. D. SLADE
on behalf of the Proprietors,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1954.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that
DR. HUANG MONG HWA
(黃夢華) alias DR. DENNY
HUANG MONG HWA (黃夢花)
of Medical Officers' Quarters,
Lanchow Hospital, Kowloon,
Hongkong, is applying to the
Governor for naturalisation, and
that any person who knows any
reason why naturalisation should
not be granted should send a
written and signed statement
of the facts to the Colonial
Secretary, Colonial Secretariat,
Hongkong.

OLD GOLD SHIP WILL BECOME A FILM 'STAR'

Still Afloat After 84 Years

A British-built liner, veteran of the Alaska gold rush, has been sold and will end her days starring in a film. She is the 3,856-ton Victoria, owned by the Alaska Steamship Company, constructed 84 years ago on the Clyde and now the oldest vessels in America's merchant fleet.

The Victoria was launched for the Cunard Line at Dumbarton as the Parthia. She was one of the first North Atlantic steamers, and like all the pioneers in those days was driven by sail as well as steam.

For 10 years the Parthia sailed the Atlantic, then came war service. In 1911 she became a troopship carrying British soldiers to the Egyptian campaign. By 1919 she was flying the American

flag and transporting troops to the Philippines.

A year later, when the gold rush was in full swing, the Parthia sailed to Alaskan ports. On one voyage she carried more than 21,000,000 in gold dust.

FIRST THROUGH

The Alaska Steamship Company bought the Parthia in 1908 and renamed her Victoria. Every year since then she has been the first steamer pushing her way through the ice to Nome.

She went to war again in 1939, serving the Northern territories.

Her new owners intend to use the Victoria for an historical film, after which it is likely she will be laid up.

At the Clyde yard where she was built, they still have her records. An official said: "We have always followed her career with interest. She was one of the stoutest British ships ever built."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m/v "TAIYUAN"

Arrived 10th July, 1954.

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at Hong Kong & Kowloon. Claims should be made on or before 15th July and 15th August 1954, and completed representations are requested to be present during survey.

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Agents,
Australian-oriental Line Ltd.,
China Navigation Co., Ltd.

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FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

"CAMBODGE" sailing Aug. 7th
"LAOS" sailing Sept. 4th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

"MONKAY" sailing July 18th
"MEKONG" sailing Aug. 4th

Tension Between Turkish Political Parties

Ankara, July 11.

Tension between the Turkish Government party, the Democrats, and the Republican opposition, has reached a critical stage owing to the changes which the Government is making in the electoral law.

These changes will:

1. Remove the right of political parties to make short propaganda broadcasts over the state radio during an electoral campaign;
2. Declare that reports by State officials on their work and achievements are not propaganda;
3. Make it illegal for any person who has unsuccessfully sought nomination as one party's candidate in the primaries to stand in the general election as the candidate of another party, or as an independent;
4. Make it compulsory for civil servants wishing to stand for Parliament to resign six months before the election;
5. Abolish the practice of allowing candidates to stand in more than one place; and
6. Virtually eliminate voting by mixed lists of candidates from different parties.

SINGLE PARTY

Republican party spokesmen claim that the changes will lead to the return of the single-party system.

The electoral law already favours the majority party to a considerable extent. The Democrats, with 5,300,000 votes, have 503 seats in the Grand National Assembly. The Republicans, with 3,100,000 votes, have 31 seats. The Republicans claim that the changes in the electoral law will make it virtually impossible for Opposition deputies to be elected, and the majority party will always control almost all the 541 seats in the house.

Writers in the Republican press have even hinted that the 31 Republican deputies may consider withdrawing from the Assembly if the Government continues to pursue what they

consider to be policies of political revenge.

The Democrats say that the changes are designed to prevent abuses such as have been observed in the two elections held under the present electoral law, in 1950, and this year.

TWO CHANGES

Two changes are of special importance: the ban on party propaganda broadcasts and the statement that reports on the Government's achievements are not propaganda, and the virtual elimination of mixed-list voting.

In last May's election, the High Electoral Committee, chosen from among Appeal Court Judges to decide on the legality of election methods and results, declared various progress reports by State officials and other bodies to be illegal propaganda.

These included:

1. A Public Works exhibition in Ankara.
2. Posters and pamphlets issued by the State banks and nationalised industries on their achievements during the four years the Democrats were in office.
3. Speeches broadcast by President Celal Bayar and Mr. Adnan Menderes, the Prime Minister, outside the times set aside for political propaganda on the State radio.

Under the revised law, none of these would be illegal. Any civil servant, member of the Government, or State official, may write or broadcast statements on the work of the Government without these statements becoming propaganda within the meaning of the revised electoral law.

REPUBLICAN CLAIM

The Republicans claim that such reports are clearly propaganda, whatever the law says. Opposition spokesmen recall that the Democrat party issued no electoral programme for last May's election, but campaigned entirely on their record of achievement.

The effect of the revision of the law, the Republicans say, will be to give the Government the monopoly of broadcast propaganda.

The other important change is the ban on ballot containing the names of candidates of more than one political party, and prepared "by mechanical means."

The only mixed lists accepted will be those in the handwriting of the voter.

Voting in Turkey is theoretically for individual candidates.

FOLLOWING CHANGES

If a constituency returns twelve deputies each voter has two votes. Until now, he has had the following choice:

1. To vote for the "straight party ticket" by using, unchanged, a printed ballot containing the names of the twelve candidates of one party.
2. To use the printed list of one party, but to substitute the name of another party's or an independent, by using a printed "sticker" provided by the party concerned, or by crossing out one name and writing in the name of the candidate he prefers.
3. To use a printed or cyclo-styled "mixed list," such as those prepared in some constituencies by labour organisations who included those candidates of all parties who were thought favourable to labour interests.
4. To put in the ballot box a mixed list previously prepared in his own handwriting.

NO MIXED LIST

Of these four methods, all but the last will become illegal under the revised law. The estimated 7,000,000 illiterate voters, in a total electorate of over 10,000,000 cannot in future vote for a mixed list.

Of the remaining 80 per cent, only those in the big towns, such as Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir, are likely to be prepared to write out suitable lists in their own handwriting.

The revised law has so far played a very important role in Turkish elections. To illustrate its potential value, the Republicans cite the case of Kadir Guler, Republican Socialist, who was a candidate in his home town of Adana in the last election. He received some 5,000 votes more than the other Republican candidates, and narrowly missed election. The 5,000 extra votes were written down on a list which will in future be illegal.

—China Mail Special.

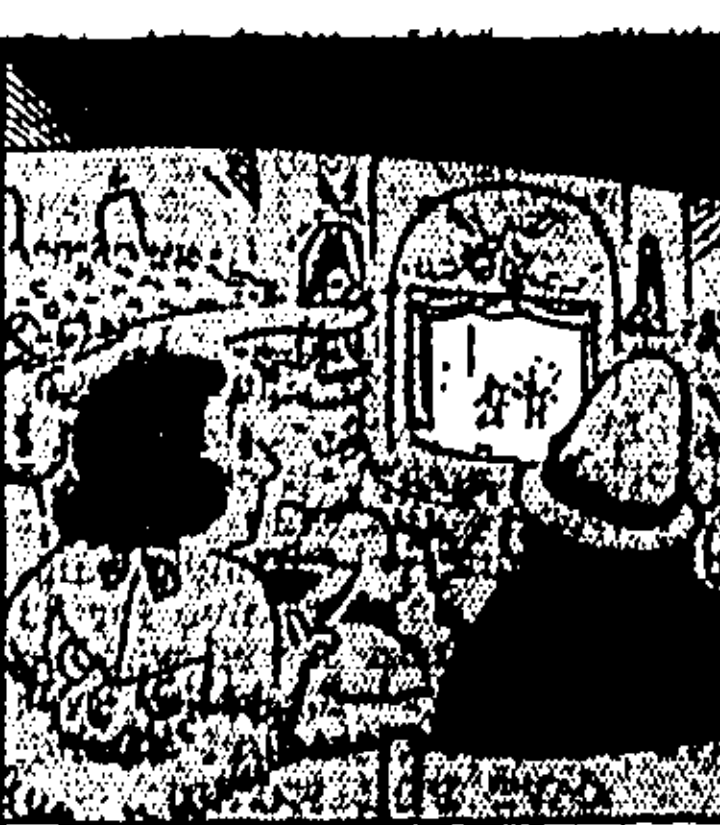
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERNAND

By Mik



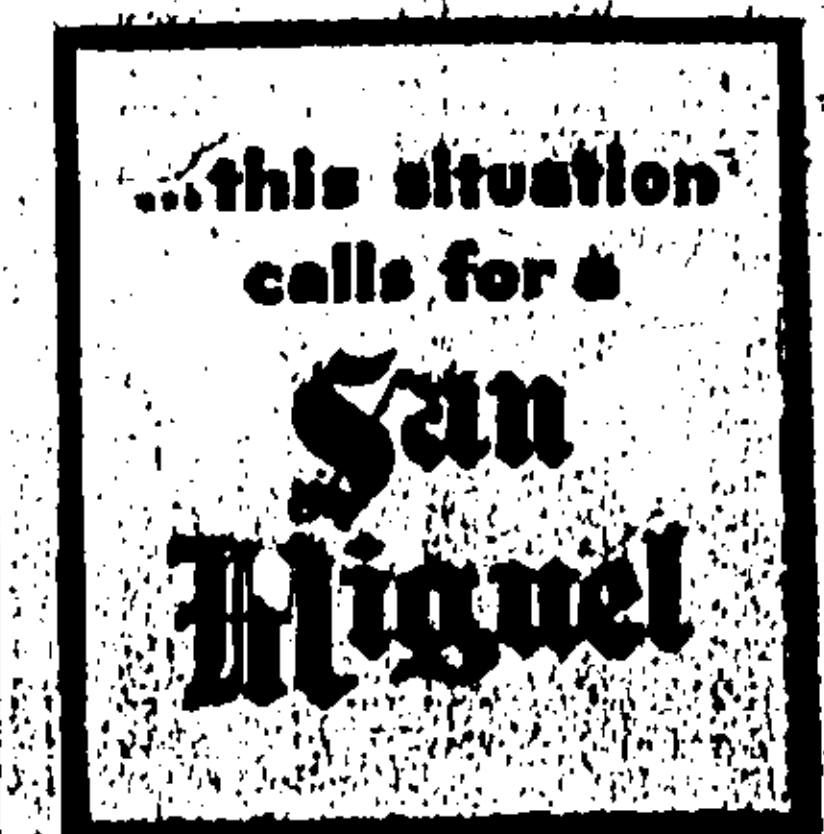
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



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Arrives July 27 from Sandakan.
Sails July 28 for Pusan, Kobe & Yokohama.

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How To Win By A Long Neck



Three "ships of the desert" all out to win during one of the races at a meeting which provided recreation for the men employed on the gigantic Aden Oil Refinery now under construction at Aden, which has resulted in the springing up of a new community for some 2,000 British and European technicians, together with 10,000 Arab and Indian workers. Although the building of this huge refinery from practically nothing entails much hard work, the men employed on this still have time for play and in their communal life soon find relaxation. —Express Photo.

Hicks Won Argentina While Billy Graham Converted Europe

Buenos Aires, July 11.

While Billy Graham, the evangelist, was drawing huge crowds in Europe, a fellow countryman, Texas-born Thomas Hicks, was attracting record crowds to some of the biggest football stadium in Buenos Aires.

If anything, Hicks' achievement in Buenos Aires was even more sensational than was Graham's in Britain.

Graham attracted average crowds of some 60,000 people, but Hicks has been filling the Buenos Aires stadium with crowds of 100,000 people nearly every night for the past couple of months.

Graham spoke in English to an English audience. Hicks speaks in English, but has to rely on interpreters to convey his words to his audience.

Graham gathered the crowds in a Protestant and religiously-tolerant country. Hicks has packed them to overflowing in a predominantly Catholic country which in the past has had little time for Protestant evangelists.

Hicks himself regards his success in Buenos Aires as the biggest evangelical revival in his life. His visit to Buenos Aires has brought about an open controversy in the popular press of the country.

PRESS VIEWS

Some newspapers have carried full pages about him, giving versions of his wonder cures, while others, including the Catholic daily, El Pueblo, have consistently attacked him as a charlatan, and have appealed for official intervention to put

an end to what they term a "farce."

Born in Texas 34 years ago, slight grey-haired Theodore Thomas Hicks started his working life in the building business, before he became interested in preaching, and eventually took it up as a full-time occupation.

He was stricken with a brain haemorrhage in 1949 which left him prostrate in bed, and claims that he was virtually given up as a dying man by his doctor when, on September 2 that year, he heard God's voice in response to his prayers, tell him that he would get better, that he would be given a message for mankind, and that he should pray, fast, hate sin and detest sickness.

He took this as a Divine command to become a faith healer. At once he began to feel better, and in a

short while, to his doctor's amazement, was up and about starting on his new life as a preacher and healer of the sick through faith.

Since then, he has travelled through the United States on his evangelical mission. His visit to Argentina is the first such experience for most of the people of this great metropolis of 4,000,000 or more souls.

RECEIVES SICK

He leads his vast audiences in prayers and hymns—which is quite different from the form of service to which they are used in the Catholic Church to which most of them belong. He also delivers colourful sermons, in which his translator follows his movements and his voice intonations.

Last of all, he receives sick and ailing men, women and children on the stage—some of them are brought in ambulances at considerable cost to themselves—and prays while he touches the afflicted parts of their bodies: their eyes if they are blind, their ears if they are deaf and their legs if they are lame.

The competing publications of the popular press are out-doing each other in striving to prove the cures to be true or false.

Some carry signed testimonials from persons claiming to have been cured by Brother Hicks. Others, on the contrary, claim that he is fraud and that several visits to him have brought about no improvement in their condition.

THE CHURCH

One extraordinary thing is that the Catholic Church, which is very strong in Argentina and quite opposed to demonstrations of this kind by Protestants, has so far been unable to call a halt to Hicks' activities. This is probably due to the fact that the President himself has taken an interest in the faith healer and has seen him on several occasions. Presidential approval could have led to the closure of the meetings in no time.

But it would appear that the President fully aware of the popularity of Hicks in Argentina and the vast popular interest which he has managed to arouse, has thought it best to let him continue his astounding sessions under the star of Buenos Aires, crisp winter nights, where scores of thousands pray, sing and listen, apparently quite oblivious to the cold night air and the fact that they must catch the 7.15 tomorrow morning. —China Mail Special.

Navy Goes 'Habitable'

Groton, Conn., July 11. Sailors aboard the US submarine Boregon are tapping their feet to jukebox tunes, sleeping on bunks with built-in bedlamps and flicking their cigarette ashes in plaid-decorated ashtrays.

The navy said it's all part of the "new navy" and described it officially as "an experiment in habitability."

300 'Trusties' Will Live In A 'Hotel'

Walla Walla, Washington, July 11.

A cream-coloured "hotel" that cost three-quarters of a million pounds has been built on a hill here to house 300 "good" prisoners selected from Washington State Penitentiary. The men will live a life of comparative luxury. They will have complete freedom of movement.

The building has a fence but no walls around it. Its guards carry no weapons.

The prisoners have neat, individual rooms, with comfortable beds, modern furniture and plenty of cupboard space. There are no locks on the doors.

Indirect light and air-cooling make the institution as comfortable as most modern city hotels. The rooms are well-furnished and decorated.

COUNTRY WALES

The guards live in the building. The same food is supplied to both guards and prisoners.

Inmates may go for walks in the country when they feel like it.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

GATT MEETING

New Life Required To Enhance Its Effectiveness

From Our Own Correspondent

London, July 10.

An attempt will be made to put new life into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade when 34 contracting parties, plus Japan, meet at Geneva next October to review the operation of the Agreement and to decide whether modifications are needed to enhance its effectiveness.

At their last meeting the contracting parties noted that high tariff barriers and the widespread application of other restrictions on trade continued to impede progress towards achievement of the Agreement's objectives. The time was therefore considered ripe for a review of its operations based on the experience of the past six years.

It was decided, however, to postpone this review until after the new United States Government had framed its foreign economic policies and the other contracting parties had considered their own position in relation to the Agreement.

It was becoming increasingly clear to most members that GATT could not continue much longer in its present form. Most of them felt that it had done good work in fostering more liberal trade policies, especially through its arrangements for the reduction of import duties. But progress in this direction slowed down considerably after the first round of tariff bargaining at Geneva in 1947, and since the 1951 Torquay conference it ceased altogether.

LOSES POWER

Some reduction in the rate of progress was, of course, inevitable. No country can go on lowering its import duties indefinitely. After a certain point it is bound to find that it has exhausted its bargaining power—and this is the point that many countries reached at the Torquay conference.

The present position is not that member countries have lowered their import duties to the irreducible minimum but that many of them are no longer able to bargain with other members for mutually advantageous tariff reductions. Unless some new method of effecting the necessary reduction of tariffs is found not only will import duties be bound at their present admittedly high level, but there will be a grave risk of losing the ground already gained.

NOT NEW PROBLEM

This is not a new problem. In fact, according to the GATT annual report, much thought and labour has been devoted to it in the three years since the Torquay conference. But so far only one alternative to the present method of securing tariff reductions has been proposed.

This proposal, which will be fully debated at the forthcoming GATT session, has at least the virtue of simplicity. It retains the multilateral character of the GATT conferences but instead of the negotiating countries bargaining bilaterally for tariff concessions on a product-by-product basis, each of them would agree to reduce its protective customs duties in accordance with a common standard.

10 CATEGORIES

Customs tariffs would be divided into about 10 categories and a common standard would require each member government to reduce the incidence of its duties in each category by 30 per cent by steps of 10 per cent a year. The reduction would be lower for countries having a low level of duties, thus ensuring that each country made a proportionate sacrifice.

If despite this reduction a country's duties remained above a certain maximum level it would have to bring them down to that "ceiling."

According to the GATT report the governments of Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands have already indicated their support of this proposal in principle. But clearly it adds it cannot be brought into operation unless it is accepted by all the main trading countries in Western Europe and North America.

The report finds some encouragement in the fact that the Randall commission, which recently studied the question of

the United States foreign economic policy recommended an all round reduction in the American tariff which, though less far reaching, has some similarity to the GATT proposal. But action on it is impossible until at least the middle of next year, for though Congress recently extended the Reciprocity Information Act for a further year, the President has been given no additional powers of tariff reduction.

EFFECT OF RULE

The British position has not yet been stated, but it is likely to reveal a bad case of split personality. On one hand the British Government has on more than one occasion expressed its support for the principles of GATT. On the other it is becoming increasingly concerned about the fate of Imperial Preference.

The effect of GATT's "no new preference" rule has been to whittle away benefits of this preference. For under the Agreement a tariff concession granted by one member of GATT to another is automatically extended to all. And because it is forbidden to strengthen existing preferences, tariff concessions granted by the United Kingdom to other countries have seriously reduced the value of preference given to Commonwealth exporters of the product concerned.

This problem would become even more acute if the United Kingdom agreed to lower its protective duties in accordance with the GATT proposal. So long as opinion in the British Conservative Party remains strongly in favour of reviving the Imperial Preference system, therefore, the United Kingdom Government is unlikely to look kindly upon the proposal.

New Giant Tires

Akron, Ohio, July 11.

The B.F. Goodrich Company here announced the start of production of the largest tires it has ever made—49½ feet in diameter and weighing 1,200 pounds.

The new tires are designed to enable modern construction equipment to haul bigger loads faster. Earth-moving machines using these tires can handle loads as high as 23 tons in such off-the-road operations as turn-pike construction, dam building and open pit mining.

The new tires, size 24.00 by 29, are about three times as large and 55 times as heavy as passenger car tires. The largest tire previously manufactured by B.F. Goodrich was 24.00 by 25.

Bank Of France Statement

Paris, July 11.

The Bank of France statement for the week ended July 1, reads as follows:

Total gold holdings	301,391,291,000 francs
Total other currencies	8,236,237,716
Balance abroad	34,884,459,574
Reserve fund	47,300,000,000
Total assets	1,026,333,718,785
Liabilities	2,861,304,150,000
Current accounts and deposits	116,112,243,000

Israel Plans To Invest In German Ships

Hamburg, July 11.

The Israel Government plans to invest \$25,000,000 (\$210,000,000) of West German reparations in 12 ships to be built during the next three years in West German shipyards. It was announced here today.

These will include a 9,000-ton passenger freighter and three fruit transports, each of 7,000 tons, all to be begun this year.

The others, to be delivered by 1957, will include a 9,000-ton passenger steamer, two tankers, a refrigerator ship and three smaller ships.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, July 11.

Stocks swung forward in a final session rush of buying this week and closed with new highs in all sections.

The Industrials finished at 341.25, up 3.50 points and a new high since Oct. 17, 1929; railroads at 115.22, up 2.35 points on the week and a new high since Oct. 28, 1930; and utilities at 59.19, up 0.59 and a new high since July 1, 1931.

Sales averaged 2,313,980 shares for the week's four sessions. The market was closed on Monday for the Independence Day holiday. In the previous week when the gains were wider in industrials and at minus figure in the rails, the daily average was 2,053,350 shares.

UNCERTAINTY

The market had several sessions of uncertainty—sessions when the market rose and fell from hour to hour and often closed on an irregular or lower note.

In the Friday market, however, the rails and industrials alike managed to display strength that held through the closing period. Special issues were outstanding performers in all sections.

There were many things in favour of the market and very few against it.

About the only item that Wall Street could find adverse to the rise was the fact that the market is very high. The experts pointed out that investors were buying the market and were loath to let go of their holdings.

SOME DEVIATION

As in recent weeks, the top ranking issues made the best gains. There were buyers from the highest grade investment groups and individual traders followed the lead of the experts.

There was some deviation from the situation, however, and some of the experts wondered if a bit more speculation might not be in the making.

Special news items helped stocks. For example, when Burlington mills offered \$50 a share for some Pacific mills stock the issue soared seven points. There was buying in the glass issues, air conditioning stocks, aircrafts, machine tool, tire groups and specialties.—United Press.

DOUGLAS STEAM DIVIDEND

The Consulting Committee of the Douglas Steamship Company, Limited announced that they will recommend to the Shareholders at the Meeting of the Annual General Meeting a dividend in respect of the year ended December 31, 1953 of \$5 per share, free of tax.

US Raw Cotton

New York, July 11. Raw cotton exports by destination as reported in sales by the New York Cotton Exchange for the 1953-54 season to July 6 were as follows:

Britain 297,234
Continental 1,026,123
China 2,170,123
Total for season 3,493,480
Same period last year 2,812,123
Including 1953-54—United Press.

Investors Rocket Prices On London Market

From Our Own Correspondent
London, July 11.

London investors took the bit between their teeth last week and sent prices rocketing through the roof.

The industrial share index gained another 3.4 to finish at an all-time peak of 160 and the gilt-edged index is at its highest level for years.

Gains were spread fairly evenly through the equity list though the biggest were among the various market leaders which always react more quickly to any change of gilt-edged yields.

In the motor section Rolls Royce put on 7/8 to 71/9 and Ford was 4/8 better at 87/8. Paper shares were also prominent. Bowaters spurring 5/- to 89/- and A.E. Reed 4 1/4 to 83 1/4.

In an active stores section the Lewis Trust went ahead by 1/10 1/4 to 44/- and Grattan Warehouses bounded 4 1/4 to 51/9.

Equity markets received a powerful stimulus from the gilt-edged section which moved strongly ahead when terms of the Government's latest conversion offer became known.

BARE DETAILS

The bare details are: holders of the 1 1/4% serial funding stock 1954 are offered a choice of converting into either of the two new stocks: a 2 1/4% Exchequer stock 1963/64 or a 3 1/4% funding stock 1969/2004.

But the market sees this as more than just another Government refund operation.

The dates chosen for the later conversion operation only appear to confirm the "bulls" in their belief that interest rates will continue to fall—in the words of the Economist they "just ooze confidence."

LOOKING AHEAD

The market is already beginning to look ahead to the next refunding operation and it is being suggested that something may even be done about the 3 1/4% war loan which bears tax free interest for overseas holders. Whether justified or not, this belief was one of the factors which caused stock to rise last week by 1 1/4 to £88/11/3.

There is no suggestion, however, that the Government is trying "to rig" the market to suit its own purposes. The downward trend of interest rates is seen as a "natural" movement of which the Government is taking due and natural advantage. But wiser investors have not forgotten that the authorities hold a powerful monetary weapon in the form of the bank rate which they

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$303,910. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES
BANKS
HSK Bank ... 1095 1710 25 " 1095
East Asia ... 178

INSURANCES
Union ... 800
Lombard ... 0.70 0.30
Underwriters ... 0.70 0.30

SHIPPING
Waterboat ... 430 @ 10

DOCKS, ETC.
K. Wharf ... 63
Dock ... 1210
Freight (C) 12.20 121/2
Wheelock ... 71/2 2500 @ 7.20

LAND, ETC.
HSK Hotel ... 8.95 1000 @ 9
HSK Land ... 601/2 250 @ 58 1/2
Humbrey ... 12.50 18.00
Really ... 2.02 1/2 2.10

UTILITIES
Tram X/B ... 18.20 1000 @ 18.20
C Light (C) 15.50 15.20 1500 @ 15.70
C Light (N) 12.00 12.50 1000 @ 12.00
Electric ... 307/4 31 1/2 37 1/2 @ 31 1/2

Macao Elec. ... 11 " 1900 @ 11
Sindbank ... 2000 @ 9 1/2
Light ... 28.00 27.10 200 @ 28.00
Telephones ... 1900 @ 11

INDUSTRIALS
Cement ... 19.00

STORES, ETC.
Wing ... 85 800 @ 85
Wing ... 16 1/2 10.70

COTTONS
Textile Corp 7.00 7.00 1000 @ 7.35

MISCELLANEOUS
Allied ... 2 1/2 2 1/2

would not hesitate to use if it was considered that interest rates had fallen below the "peril point" set by economic prudence.

GOOD REASONS

But it would be wrong to leave the impression that other markets have drawn all their strength from the gilt-edged section. There are a number of good reasons why they should have gone ahead anyway. Employment is at an all time peak, production continues at high level, exports are holding up reasonably well, the sterling area's gold reserves are mounting, commodity prices are steady and both private and company savings are on the up-grade.

All in all the markets have ample reason to feel confident about the future.

Singapore Rubber Market

Singapore, July 11.

Dispatches from Djakarta confirming and then denying the report that Indonesia was selling rubber to Red China have confused the rubber men here throughout the week, and operators are beginning to discount its effect on the present market.

The weekly market report issued by the rubber brokering firm of Holiday Cutler Bath and Company Limited, said there has been considerable activity on the local market since last week's report inter-pared with short periods of dullness.

The strength of the London market on Monday came as a surprise, the report said. It added that this further rise was caused by buying for Eastern European destinations and the resultant firmness of London was reflected here by covering against these sales on a brisk market.

New York opened disappointingly, the report said, and on subsequent days the market there indicated a resistance to higher levels. This induced profit-taking both in Singapore and London which caused a slight setback.

There has been some selling forward by estates in Malaya and London, the latter gathering sufficient impetus to bring off the premium on the forward positions.

The report also said there were rumours that Indonesia has for the time being suspended the export of wet slab to Singapore. It added "this may reflect the comparatively high prices at present ruling in Indonesia by the hypothetical shipments to China, but it is unlikely that the ban will continue for long."

Shipment from Malaya during June were 76,302 tons and as imports were so low the report said, Malaya will again have to draw on its stocks unless the month is a phenomenally high producing one.—United Press.

SINGAPORE PRICES

All offerings were well absorbed by short covering and trade buying in the Singapore rubber market on Saturday. The market opened lower and then advanced. It went further upward on speculative buying. Future closings:

No. 1 rubber per lb.	July 70 1/2-70 3/4
Aug. 70 1/2-70 3/4	
Sept. 70 1/2-70 3/4	
No. 2 rubber per lb.	July 70 1/2-70 3/4
Aug. 70 1/2-70 3/4	
Sept. 70 1/2-70 3/4	
Spot rubber unbleached	69 1/2-70 1/4
Blanket crepe	69 1/2-70 1/4
No. 1 pale crepe	69 1/2-70 1/4

—United Press.

Bank Of England Statement

London, July 11.

The Bank of England statement for the week ended July 7, reads as follows:—
Total in circulation—£1,151,000,000
Public deposits ... 21,100,000
Private deposits ... 20,800,000
Government securities ... 20,200,000
Other securities ... 10,000,000
Bank ratio ... 13
—United Press.

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CHINA MAIL

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Page 10

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1954.

SHEAFFER'S
NEW
CLICKER BALLPOINT PEN WITH RUBY TIP
Available at All Good Stores

Mystery Of Comet Crashes Believed Solved

London, July 11.
Circles close to the British Admiralty said today that experiments in a Comet 1 airliner had revealed that a structural weakness caused by excessive pressures caused two Comets to explode in mid-air.

They described this fault as compression fatigue.

Admiralty circles said that a Comet 1 named "Yoke Uncle" was given underwater pressure tests at the Naval Air Research station at Farnborough and that after six weeks the plane's fuselage exploded.

These circles said that "Yoke Uncle" was sacrificed by naval research workers to discover what the fault was that caused the two Comet 1 aircraft to blow up in mid-air after doing approximately 3,000 hours of flying time.

"Yoke Uncle" was immersed in an artificial lake at Farnborough and was given the same pressure effects as those experienced in normal flight.

"Yoke Uncle" had done approximately 2,000 flying hours and exploded after a further 1,000 solid hours of underwater pressure.

Naval engineers were convinced that they had discovered the fault in the de Havilland Comet 1 aircraft.

Their report on the Farnborough test has been handed to the Ministry of Supply, Mr. Duncan Sandys, who was expected to make a statement on the subject before the House of Commons in the near future.

Research is continuing to make double sure before a final report is submitted to the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation.

Experts explain that the high degree of pressurization inside the jet airline, to enable it to operate at great altitudes—up to more than seven miles high—may have set up unexpectedly severe stresses in the superstructure. (Reuter and France Press)

Rain Helps Hongkong's Water Supply

The heavy rains in Hongkong since last Thursday have added a total of 533 million gallons to the Colony's water supplies, it was announced today.

This means that Hongkong's water supply now stands at 3,010 million gallons or more than half the total reservoir capacity.

Black-Out In Hongkong

A fault in the high tension cable at Queen's Road Central which supplies the Wing Lok Street Sub-Station, caused a black-out from Connaught Road to Queen's Road, west of Pottinger Street to Bonham Strand East and the Man Wa Lane from 10.10-11.35 this morning.

An engineer from Distribution of the Hongkong Electric Company said that at present the company was making tests to locate the exact position of the fault. For the time being the Wing Lok Sub-Station was being supplied by a stand-by cable.

While connecting the cables, an accidental tripping of the switches caused some of the lights east of Pottinger Street to flicker and go out for a few minutes, but that was soon remedied.

Failure Of Peking's Farm Policies Alleged

Washington, July 11.
The United States Government information agency said today Peking's farm policies "are meeting with failure, just as Moscow's have."

After seven months of forced sale of rice and other grain to the state at low prices, the agency said in an overseas broadcast, the Chinese Communist press was admitting widespread peasant discontent.

Accident At Police Demonstration



During a police sports day held in Hamburg, a police sergeant demonstrated a radio-controlled motor cycle with a siren of his own construction. Everything went in order at the start—starting, lights on and off, signals turning, etc., but at the end of the demonstration something went wrong and he couldn't control the machine, which drove into some of the spectators, injured some, including this child.—Express Photo.

F.A.O. FISHERIES TRAINING CENTRE OPENED

Twenty-four fisheries officers from a number of South-East Asian countries and territories were officially welcomed by His Excellency The Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. R. B. Black, CMG, OBE, when he declared open the Fish Marketing Training Centre at a ceremony in the Chemistry Lecture Theatre of the University of Hongkong this morning.

The fishery experts have assembled in the Colony under the auspices of the Hongkong Government and the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations to take part in a six-weeks training course on fisheries marketing practices.

Mr Black was met by Mr J. T. Wakefield, Director of Marketing. His Excellency was introduced to Mr C. Beever, Economist of the Fisheries Division, F.A.O.; Dr C. Miles, Regional Fisheries Officer for Asia and the Far East, F.A.O.; and Mr O. L. Dawson, Chief Regional Economist, F.A.O.

Addressing the 100 or so people present, Mr Black extended a cordial welcome to the participants in the Training Centre. He said the Government of Hongkong was most happy to act as host for this Centre, especially since the Colony's marketing of such perishable, but vital, commodities as fish and vegetables, which was first introduced in Hongkong at the end of the last war, was unique in the region.

He said the special circumstances which ruled in the early days of the war, coupled with the limited geographical area of this territory made it likely that the methods adopted in Hongkong would not necessarily be the most suitable in other territories.

While the Hongkong marketing authorities would spare no pains to demonstrate what has been done in Hongkong, he went on, it would nonetheless be necessary for the participants constantly to bear in mind the extent to which these developments are applicable to their own country.

He said that Hongkong was aware of the great extent of

High Court Action On Lockwood

Melbourne, July 12.

The High Court here today dismissed a writ asking it to restrain the Royal Commission on Espionage from questioning Mr Rupert Lockwood, an Australian journalist named as author of a Communist document.

Lawyers for Mr Lockwood contended that the continued sittings of the Commission constituted contempt of the High Court in view of a libel writ taken out by their client last Tuesday.

Mr Lockwood is claiming £10,000 (£8,000 sterling) damages for libel against the Commonwealth Government and Mr W. J. Windeyer, chief Commonwealth counsel on the Commission.

Mr Windeyer has named Lockwood as author of document "J" which he said contained a series of criminal libels and was written in the sanctuary of the Soviet Embassy in Canberra.

Mr Lockwood has already made a brief appearance before the Royal Commission, set up after Soviet diplomat Vladimir Petrov, Third Secretary and M.V.D. (secret police) chief at the Embassy, deserted to Australia last April.

On Friday he refused to identify a signature on a passport, claiming his answer might be used in criminal charges against him.—Reuter.

Nehru Speaks On Dangers Of Geneva Failure

Allahabad, July 11.

The Prime Minister, Mr Nehru, today said he hoped the French Premier, M. Mendes-France, would succeed in fulfilling his pledge of bringing about a ceasefire in Indo-China.

Mr Nehru who addressed a public meeting, said if the Indo-China war was not stopped and allowed to spread "then the world would be in grave danger of facing near annihilation through a full-scale atom and hydrogen bomb war."

Mr Nehru recalled about the time the Geneva conference began in April last that the world was about to intervene in the conflict in Indo-China at that time. American ships had nearly reached Indo-China waters. It was a real hair-breadth escape for the world that nothing happened to enlarge the Indo-China war.

Mr Nehru declared that Mr Krishna Menon's presence in Geneva had helped much in the deliberations between the parties concerned. "I do say at one time there was the possibility of another war breaking out but this was averted and India's counsel in this matter was heard with respect."

Mr Nehru added that while a ceasefire by itself would not solve all the problems in Indo-China, it would "lessen the fever affecting peoples' minds involved in the war."

FURTHER SOLVING
"If the war stops through a ceasefire then ordinarily new fighting does not take place and the ground is cleared for a further solving of the issues at stake peacefully."

Mr Nehru referred to the Marshall Islanders' appeal to the United Nations to prevent the United States from conducting hydrogen bomb tests near the Marshall Islands and said "it is a highly improper and utterly wrong thing to experiment with hydrogen bombs in these islands which were handed over as a trust to America."

These are trusteeship areas and cannot be destroyed by hydrogen bomb tests.—Reuter.

A Russian Invented The Helicopter — So Moscow Says

London, July 11.

Moscow Radio said today the Russians invented the helicopter 200 years ago.

The Western world has generally failed to credit anybody for the helicopter. The Encyclopaedia Britannica, for example, says simply that it belongs to the "ages-old literature of flying."

Moscow Radio ended the mystery today with the flat announcement: "Tomorrow is the 200th anniversary of the demonstration by the Russian scientist Lomonosov of the world's first helicopter."

A group of Leningrad scientists has been studying the minutes of the meetings of the Academy of Sciences for 1754. One of these minutes, dated February 4, 1754, deals with Lomonosov's first proposal to build a machine for taking various scientific instruments into the air, the broadcast went on.

"The meeting decided to build such a machine. On July 12 the same year, Lomonosov demonstrated his model helicopter, prototype of today's machines."

Moscow Radio did not say whether Lomonosov's helicopter ever got off the ground.—United Press.

Successful Flight

Teterboro, New Jersey, July 11.

A 62-year-old woman pilot, Mrs Marion Hart, landed her single engine plane here today after a 35,000-mile trip through 25 countries of Europe, Asia and Africa.

She left London on Wednesday with an English copilot, Mr Bryan Neely, and made stops at Prestwick, Iceland, Greenland, Labrador and Boston. Neely, aged 29, said Mrs Hart handled the plane most of the way across the Atlantic.—Reuter.

Gruenther's Warning On Russia

Washington, July 11.

General Alfred Gruenther, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, has warned Congress that Russia has greatly increased the striking power of its armed forces—particularly air power—and is steadily improving the Red satellite armies.

At the same time, Admiral Arthur Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, declared that the United States could not "afford to permit a delay in French and Italian ratification of the proposed six-nation European defence force."

General Gruenther, Admiral Radford and other top Government officials recently testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on President Eisenhower's new foreign aid programme. Their heavily-censored testimony was made public today.

The Committee hopes to take final action tomorrow on its bill authorising \$3,100,000,000 for the programme. It measures would end all aid to France and Italy unless they satisfy the Army part or an acceptable substitute by December 31.

General Gruenther told the Committee on June 14, "In the past three to four years, there has been very little numerical increase in the Soviet strength. But he said there had been "a very material increase in the effectiveness of Soviet forces."

GREATLY IMPROVED

He said Russian airpower has "greatly improved," land divisions are "more mobile" and better equipped and the size of the Soviet Navy has increased substantially.

He said the Soviets also have put a "great deal of effort" into building up armed forces in their satellite countries with a "mutual security programme of their own." He said these troops were not "first class" now, but would be in a few years.

Other testimony: 1. General Gruenther predicted there would be no repetition of the 1953 anti-Communist riots in East Berlin. He said the Russians "learned their lesson" and now had the situation "under control." "They are not going to let it be repeated," he said.

2. Admiral Radford said "military men" were opposed to U.S. trade with Communist nations. He made the statement after Senator J. William Fulbright (Democrat, Arkansas) remarked that some people in the Administration thought it might be to the "net advantage" of America to engage in some kinds of trade.

3. Admiral Radford testified that India had "great internal trouble" and was "not really prepared" to join in any anti-Communist movement "outside their country." Senator Fulbright had commented, "Our Government and the people in Government spend a lot of time insulting India, about once a week."

4. Maj-Gen. George Stewart, head of the military aid programme in the Defence Department, said Indo-China would have fallen to the Reds "some time ago if it had not been for U.S. help to the anti-Communist."

5. Everett Drumright, deputy assistant Secretary of State, said U.S. military preparedness in Japan was "the only major deterrent" to Communist aggression there. He said "there is little question" but that Japan is a major target for Red aggression.—United Press.

From the Files 100 Years Ago

As we have on too many occasions had reason to comment upon the dilatoriness of our (to say nothing of the American) naval officers in pursuing the pirates, by whom the coast of China, and especially the estuary of the Canton River, is infested, it is with the greater readiness we record a late instance of promptitude on the part of Captain Sir William Hoste, in despatching an expedition after the two junks which committed the dastardly attack on a sloop, and murder of its owner, reported in another column.

On information of the occurrence reaching Sir William, he sent Lieutenant Morell with the cutter of the Spartan, and some men in a China boat, but, strange to say, without a single launch gun, to the Cap-say-moon, in search of the pirates.

The expedition, however, proved unsuccessful, and the party were returning to Hongkong, when, off Lintin, they were fired at by a large pirate fleet of twelve or fifteen junks, which attempted to surround and capture the cutter.

In that they were to succeed but for the timely appearance of the lorcha Anomya, Captain Boyle, which bore down to their assistance.

THROUGH THE THIGH

As it was, one seaman received a matchlock ball through the fleshy part of his thigh, and the boat was struck in three places. Lieut. Morell, however, was able to return the circumstance, and Sir William Hoste at once despatched the P. & O. steamer Tartar to Lintin, manned by 40 seamen and marines, and having the Spartan's launch, pinnace, and two cutters, with their crews, in tow.

In tow of the whole under the command of Lieutenant Palliser, but the pirate fleet had disappeared, and the expedition returned on Monday night, bringing with them a junk seized on suspicion, armed with eight guns, and loaded with snaphook and gunpowder. In fact, having no papers, she was commanded by a man formerly a boatman in the employ of the Harbour Master of Hongkong.

Lieutenant Palliser received a severe contusion, from being jammed between the launch's gun and some heavy spar, lashed alongside the junk.

What makes the failure of both these expeditions more provoking is, that, during their absence, the two junks of which the first went in search are now known to have been quietly at anchor, at least for one night, at the back of Stonecutter's Island, almost within sight of the man-of-war.

H.M. frigate Spartan has of late repeatedly gone cruising about, and the U.S. brig Porpoise, though hitherto unsuccessful, has been assisting in the quest after pirates. In consequence of her long absence from harbour, indeed, some fears are entertained of an accident to the latter vessel, on the supposition that she is now known to have been quietly at anchor, at least for one night, at the back of Stonecutter's Island, almost within sight of the man-of-war.

It is to be hoped the Spartan, which again left the harbour yesterday for a cruise, may fall in with the pirate fleet.

A LETTER

After the above appeared in this morning's Overland, the following extract from a letter dated Cumingnam, 6th July, has been sent to us:—

"We had in here last night 7 boats of the same description as the one I saw in tow of the Tartar, and there is not the least doubt that they belong to the same gang. They all clearly got this morning, but were signalling with other boats and the shore at night. I am sure their hiding-place is somewhere hereabout—not very far off either."

It is to be hoped the Spartan, which again left the harbour yesterday for a cruise, may fall in with the pirate fleet.

(From our Overland Edition.) By the Surge, which arrived on the 22nd June, the 59th Regiment received a reinforcement of 111 officers and men; but though they have arrived in the heat of summer, the very worst season, the list of sick—thanks to the providence of their commanding officer—has not been as yet greatly increased. The total number in Hospital yesterday morning was 10,46, of whom were of the 10th and of these 3 belonging to the new draft were surgical cases. The deaths in hospital since the 1st of January, have been 15.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

MONDAY, JULY 12
By Air
Japan, Korea, 6 p.m.
Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Macao, 6 p.m.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"You don't have to tip me, Mr. Dunlop—I'm telling you this just as one businessman to another!"

Printed and published by WILLIAM ALICK GRINHAM for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

KICK PROOF

Sir,—In your evening edition on Friday, your scientific correspondent, Chapman Pincher, made reference to a new paint so hard that children cannot kick it off the kitchen furniture, nor hobnailed boots scratch it off concrete, and which "is so tough that when cans have been coloured and lettered with it they can be squashed flat and reshaped."

Your readers may be interested to know that these paints are made from synthetic resins known technically as "epoxy" resins. We may shortly expect to find products available in Hongkong similar to those described by Mr Pincher in England. Any of your readers who are interested in obtaining advance samples should be advised to get in touch with their local paint manufacturer. PATRICK BUTLER.

Radio Hongkong

11.15 p.m. Time Signal and programme summary: 0.05, Children's Hour; 1.15, Golden Pheasant; 2.15, Story of the Heroes; 3.15, The Story of the Heroes; 4.15, The Story of the Heroes; 5.15, The Story of the Heroes; 6.15, The Story of the Heroes; 7.15, The Story of the Heroes; 8.15, The Story of the Heroes; 9.15, The Story of the Heroes; 10.15, The Story of the Heroes; 11.15, The Story of the Heroes; 12.15, The Story of the Heroes; 1.15, The Story of the Heroes; 2.15, The Story of the Heroes; 3.15, The Story of the Heroes; 4.15, The Story of the Heroes; 5.15, The Story of the Heroes; 6.15, The Story of the Heroes; 7.15, The Story of the Heroes; 8.15, The Story of the Heroes; 9.15, The Story of the Heroes; 10.15, The Story of the Heroes; 11.15, The Story of the Heroes; 12.15, The Story of the Heroes; 1.15, The Story of the Heroes; 2.15, The Story of the Heroes; 3.15, The Story of the Heroes; 4.15, The Story of the Heroes; 5.15, The Story of the Heroes; 6.15, The Story of the Heroes; 7.15, The Story of the Heroes; 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